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Carlsbad Current, 07-14-1900

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

NO. 36.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

Territorial.

A deplorable state of affairs has existed in the Zuni mountains for two weeks past. Ten days ago fires were sweeping through the mountains in four different places. In all cases it is said they are started by the carelessness and indifference of sheep herders.—New Mexico.

John Hickey and his two sons, Elmer and Clair and Harry W. and James C. Hamilton bought 100 head of fine Cleveland bay and thoroughbred mares and two fine jacks—one Missouri bred and the other from Kentucky—of H. F. Barnett this week and will put them on their El Verde Grande farm near Miller, and make a specialty of raising mules for sale. They received 60 this week and the remainder are to be delivered later. Mr. Hickey and his sons and the Hamilton Bros. have been studying the horse and mule business for some time and quietly laid their plans for stocking their large tract of splendid land down the valley with a super class of mares and make a business of raising mules. The animals they bought of Mr. Barnett are the finest lot to be found in the valley and they are highly pleased with their purchase.—Roswell Register.

Last Friday there was a man in town dressed in uniform of a sailor of the United States navy, says the Lordsburg Liberal. He told about having been with Dewey at Manila, and was quite a local hero. He had a little money and wanted to travel west. He asked the conductor of the west bound freight, which was just ready to leave, for transportation. The conductor said that if he carried him he would get fired, and advised the man to wait all night when he would stand a better chance. While the conductor and the sailor were talking the fireman happened to look down the track and noticed the sailor. He called him to come up to the engine, as he wanted to see him. As soon as the sailor heard the fireman's voice he started on a run for the outskirts of town, and the fireman after him. The sailor was a good runner, and the fireman was slow on his feet. The race caused some excitement in town, which Constable Hardin noticed and headed the sailor off. An investigation showed that some months ago the sailor and fireman were at Winslow. The sailor was broke and the fireman had taken him in fed him and gave him a room; that the fireman went away to look for a job, leaving the sailor in his room. When he returned the man had gone, also a lot of clothes and belongings. It seems that the man who was dressed in the sailor's clothes was not a sailor. His name is Edward Lyles. The fireman, whose name is W. V. Newman, was on the Baltimore at Manila, and had distinguished himself. When Lyles stole Newman's stuff he took his sailor suit, in which he was traveling, his discharge and letters telling of some of his distinguished services. Newman had spent considerable money following him and at last had given him up when he accidentally saw him by the side of the train Friday morning. As it would involve considerable expense and loss of time, which Lyles took back to Winslow for trial, Newman contented himself with recovering his property and allowing the thief to go.

Found an Old Relic.

Hidden behind a pile of rocks and rusted by long exposure to the elements, an old muzzle loading rifle of 56 caliber was found near Mangrove, Bernalillo county. The name, "W. A. Hawkins, Denver, Colorado Territory," is inscribed on the handle of the old gun. The relic of by gone days was found by Sherman Blosser—New Mexican.

Albuquerque Items

The water in the Rio Grande is very low.

Mrs. W. A. Brown died at Alameda of child birth.

The Albuquerque Browns yesterday defeated the Denning base ball team at Denning by a score of 17 to 13.

Miss Etta Vaughn and Prof. J. M. Oliver were married Tuesday evening by Rev. T. O. Beattie, Heber T. Strong was best man, and Miss Ida Summers was bridesmaid.

Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, mother of W. R. Whitney, died Tuesday. She came to Albuquerque from Winfield, Kan., two years ago. She was aged 60 years.

BISHOP GRANJON CONSECRATED.

Ceremony Took Place at Baltimore and Was an Impressive Event.

The following account of the consecration of the Catholic bishop of Tucson, of which diocese Eddy county comprises the vast eastern division is from the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Granjon, D. D., bishop of Tucson, with the Very Rev. Edward Gerard, vicar general, and the Rev. P. Timmermann, pastor of Clifton, Ariz., arrived in the city of the Holy Faith at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and have since been guests at the archiepiscopal residence, receiving every courtesy from Vicar General Anthony Fourchegue and other members of the local clergy. The new bishop of Tucson is a man of very agreeable personality, being large and portly, and having a massive head, with rather handsome features. He is probably 35 years of age. He said he had had a pleasant trip, since leaving Baltimore, stopping half a day with Bishop Metz at Denver, and spending some hours with Archbishop Bourgade at Conchos on Friday night. The party is enjoying the cool breezes of Santa Fe to the fullest. They will rest here till 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when they will board the train for Tucson, going via Denning. Bishop Granjon is no stranger in Arizona. He was for seven years stationed in that territory prior to three years ago, when he went to Baltimore.

The following account of his consecration is taken from the Baltimore Sun:

Rev. Dr. Henry Granjon, for the last three years in charge of the American branch of the association for the propagation of the faith, with headquarters at St. Mary's seminary on North Paca street, was consecrated yesterday in the Baltimore cathedral as bishop of the diocese of Tucson, Ariz. He succeeds Most Rev. P. Bourgade, first bishop of Tucson, who was appointed archbishop of Santa Fe in April, 1899.

The services of consecration began at 10 o'clock, and lasted about three hours. Owing to the inclement weather the procession from the cardinal's residence to the cathedral, which is customary on such occasions, had to be abandoned. Those who were to take part in the ceremony, however, gathered in the sacristy of the cathedral and marched thence in procession down the side aisle and up the main aisle into the sanctuary.

When the process entered the pews in the cathedral were only partially filled, but after half an hour they were rapidly occupied, and it became necessary to place chairs in one of the side aisles. A number of prominent people occupied the pews nearest the sanctuary, in one of which sat the French ambassador, Mr. Jules Cambon, and Messrs. Jules Boettcher and Olivier Talguy, of the French embassy's staff at Washington.

The form of consecration of a bishop used by the Catholic church is ancient, and it now follows in substance the ceremony instituted 1500 years ago. It is one of the most august ceremonies the Catholic church. Each of the rites has its own symbolic meaning, which altogether form a service splendid and impressive.

After the consecration the prelates priests and a few invited guests took dinner in the large refectory of St. Mary's seminary. Cardinal Gibbons occupied the seat of honor, and at his right sat Bishop Granjon. At the left of the cardinal was seated the French ambassador, Mr. Jules Cambon. Near him sat Messrs. Jules Boettcher and Olivier Talguy, of the French embassy's staff. Opposite the cardinal was seated Dr. Magnien, with Archbishop Ryan at his right and Bishop McPaul at his left hand. Opposite Bishop McPaul sat Bishop Allen.

At the end of last week Bishop Granjon left for Denver, Colo., and is now spending a few days in Santa Fe. He expects to reach Tucson, Ariz., by July 5, when he will take charge of his seat. The diocese of Tucson comprises Arizona territory, Dona Ana, Grant and Eddy counties, as well as a part of Sierra county, in the territory of New Mexico. It was established in 1887, and has sixteen churches, with resident priests, and thirty-one missions, with churches only. There are twenty-five priests in the diocese, which has an estimated Catholic population of about 40,000.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and THE CURRENT

At a Very Low Price
The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls. Besides a world of general news matter, illustrated stories, etc. We offer The Semi-Weekly News and the Current for 12 months for the low cash price of \$2.50. This gives you three papers a week or 124 pages a year for a ridiculously low price. Have in your subscription at once.

W. A. KERR

DEALER IN



General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

National Guards.

Some twenty-five or thirty young men have been listed for the company of National Guards. That is, to be organized here. James C. L. Hall has sent for the master lists, and all persons intending to become members who are not already listed should present their names promptly, so that a good full company can be organized. Ears Patterson will list all who desire to be enrolled.—Roswell Register.

White man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty of Lexington Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters the great stomach and liver remedy, and writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by all druggists.

Roswell Stock Notes.

From the Register.

J. P. White bought all of Joe Champion's cattle last week—the J O bar brand.

A. D. Garrett, of the firm of Godair & Garrett, who now own about 20,000 head of the finest wethers of New Mexico, bought 250 wethers last week from George A. White and 617 head from Charles White, both of Hagerman, last week. Terms private.

A. D. Garrett of Godair & Garrett, who now own a large number of the finest wethers in New Mexico sold their wool clip amounting to about 100,000 pounds several weeks ago at 16 1/2 cents per pound, but forgot to say anything to the Register about it until Monday of this week.

Thousands of acres of alfalfa are being destroyed in Colorado by a new worm pest that preys on alfalfa. The worm not only eats the alfalfa while it is growing, but also gets into stacks and literally eats them up. New Mexico should take measures to prevent that worm from crossing the boundary, for after it once has a foot hold it will be difficult to destroy.

W. T. Jones, the cattleman from Texas, bought 155 acres of land from the Roswell Land & Water company through W. G. Hagerman. The tract lies west of R. F. Barnett's farm and north and west of C. S. McCarley's place. Mr. Jones has ample means and will at once begin valuable improvements on the tract, including an artesian well. It is understood that he contemplates buying more land.

SUMMER TOURS TO COLORADO.

For the summer of 1900 the F. V. N. E. Ry. will sell tickets to Colorado points as follows:

Boilder, 43.50; Denver, 48.50; Colorado Springs, 50.00; Pueblo, 50.00; Trinidad, 50.00. Tickets on sale up to and including Sept. 31, 1900. Stop over allowed on any point north of Trinidad going or returning.

M. D. BURNS.

Ag.

The number of feeders shipped out over the Pecos Valley road thus far this season from all stations, and in about the above proportion up to their destination, will exceed 20,000 head, leaving the grasser and the beef cattle later on to make up by the end of the year an estimate made by careful calculation of say 300,000 head all told for the year.—Amarillo Live Stock Champion.

Imperfect digestion and assimilation produce disordered conditions of the system, which grow and are confirmed by neglect. Herbine gives tone to the stomach and causes good digestion. Price 50c at Eddy Drug Co.

There is one significant fact which bears on the question of a college education for girls. It is that all the American women who have won distinction in original work of any kind received the old fashioned training College bred women so far have been successful only as teachers. Is this because the woman in one case was suffered to develop naturally, like a growing tree, and in the other was moulded artificially the same as one brick in a heap of bricks? I cannot answer this question.—July Ladies' Home Journal.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Hinkle's Arizona Salve wholly cured it in a few days. For ulcers, wounds, piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

We are Not the Only People That
Keep First-Class Goods

But We Keep What the
People Want!

Espe Valley, Canadian Club, Mt. Vernon and
many other brands of first-class liquors

AT THE

Central Saloon.

KEMP & WERNER, Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

We have a large list of choice ranch, farm
and town property.

McLenathen & Tracy.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Rooms for Rent

Best rooms in town, at the
lowest prices, with all the
modern and comfortable.
Enquire at Current Office.

New Institute Instructors.

Col. Mendon announces that the N. M. M. I. faculty has been completed by the addition of Prof. Claude Lowry, of the University of Tennessee, who will take the chair in English, and Prof. E. Melb. Moore, of Washington Lee University, who will teach science and mathematics.—Roswell Record.

You can obtain one of those fine south rooms in the Mullins building at only \$5.00 per month. Two windows in each room and the rooms are 15x20 feet in size. Rooms carpeted and furnished in the finest style at only \$8.00 per month. Cottage rooms \$3.00 per month unfurnished.

The Fourth at Hagerman.

The people of Hagerman enjoyed a Fourth of July celebration all their own, gathering at the home of W. D. Amis, where they enjoyed an elegant dinner. In the afternoon Judge J. T. Evans delivered an able patriotic address.—Roswell Record.

Do you know that you can leave Carlsbad at 2:30 in the afternoon to day and reach Kansas City the second morning over the Santa Fe route from Amarillo. Train arrives at Kansas City 7 A. M. making direct connections for Chicago and St. Louis.

DON A. SWEET, Traffic Manager, S. K. Ry. Co. of Texas Amarillo, Tex., W. J. BLACK, G. P. A. F. & S. F. Topeka, Kan.

Shooting Affrays.

On Monday the mail carrier, Juan Guerin, was shot at Watrous by Marcos Solano. The shooting was done at Solano's house, where Guerin had gone with a friend. Guerin first knocked at the door, then made his friend knock, while he went to the window, where he was shot through the right breast four shots being fired from within. Dr. Northwood was called from Wagon Mound and pronounced the wound not necessarily fatal, but dangerous if inflammation should set in. Solano was taken to the county jail.

About 1:30 last Wednesday morning while Night Watchman Cordova and Liverman E. M. Jones were standing on a street corner at Dorsey, four robbers opened fire on them, killing both men. Bartender Henson ran toward the shooting and was wounded in the shoulder. Another man who was sleeping in a house near by, was slightly wounded while in bed. One of the robbers was wounded and captured, but the others escaped. A posse is in pursuit. The wounded man refuses to give any information of himself or his companions.

For Sale: Some very thrifty pigs, about ready to wean. Enquire of Henry Detmers on the Skeats farm.

A wonderful strike is reported to have been made in the White Cap mine near San Marcial, N. M. Several tons have been taken out, at a depth of 150 feet from a four foot vein which assayed \$20,000 to the ton. Superintendent Bureau of the New Mexico territorial penitentiary has a large interest in this valuable property. The ore from it is being treated by the Magdalena smelter.

You'll be Lonesome.

If you don't find a place
In the party ranks,
If you don't line up
On the center or flanks,
If you don't step out
To a campaign tune,
You'll be mighty lonesome
Soon.

If you don't take sides
In the party fight,
If you don't see where
You come in quite,
If you just stand off
And grumble and moon,
You'll be mighty lonesome
Soon.

R. D. Saunders, in St. Louis Republic.

Those who live on farms are liable to many accidental cuts, burns and bruises, which heal readily when Ballard's Snow Liniment is promptly applied. Price 25 and 50 cts at Eddy Drug Co.

Sheep for Sale.

Sheep of all kinds, either ewes with or without lambs, weathers or dry ewes, muttons or spring lambs, in any quantity; enquire at this office.

A Black Bear Near Town.

A black bear was seen in the arroyo within fifty yards of the old gas house, at 11 o'clock yesterday. This is no joke, but a singular fact. Three persons saw the animal, and two boys who were on a hill near old Fort Marcy said they yelled, and the bear stood erect for an instant, then trotted off northward, going up the small canon to the left of the quarry road. Thos. Herlow, ride in hand, cracked the bear some distance. W. H. Kerr and G. D. Nichols also went in pursuit, but failed to jump his bearship.—New Mexican.

To eradicate worms from the system give the child plain, nourishing food and White's Cream Vermifuge. The result will be, the worms will disappear and the child become healthy and cheerful. Price 25cts at Eddy Drug Co.

Some Old-Timers.

Some time ago, there passed away, under the shades of the Capitans, down in Lincoln county, one Sam Oldham, better known to his old time friends as "Red." He had only been sick for a few days when death called him very suddenly. "Red" ran the 3F outfit for a long while, afterward taking charge of the cattle belonging to Rutherford & Nash, who at that time were running a very prosperous business on the Quevo, this county. May our old friend rest in peace.

Willis Dotsett, who recently visited the city from Liberty, is a veritable pioneer in these parts and some of his old friends of twenty years ago were glad to shake his hand and recall a few reminiscences of the olden times. Mr. Dotsett is a stepson of the late Louis Hammel, who was in his time a newspaper man of the old school, and proprietor of the "Red River Chronicle," when a man had to back up what he put in print with a Colts' 45, which the proprietor of the "Chronicle" often did and a few pages of New Mexico history are founded on his life's work.—Las Vegas Optic.

White's Cream Vermifuge not only effectually expels worms, but is unequalled as a tonic and is a certain and permanent cure for chills and fever. Price 25c at Eddy Drug Co.

CONGER'S REPORT

The Last One Received From the United States Minister.

FULLY COMPREHENDED DANGER.

The Ambassadors Demanded that the Missions be Protected and the Boxers Promptly Suppressed.

Washington, July 9.—The last China mail to reach the state department brought the report of Minister Conger, perhaps the last that will come to hand. This bears date of Pekin, May 31. It is of the utmost importance, disclosing as it does, a full comprehension on the part of the foreign ministers in Pekin of the character and extent of the Boxer uprising.

Legation of the United States of America, Pekin, China, May 21.—To the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington: Sir—I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf my cipher telegram of to-day.

In response to the request of the French minister, the dean called a meeting of the diplomatic corps yesterday and upon information furnished in a letter from the Chinese legation in Pekin and verbal reports by the other ministers, the situation was considered so grave that the corps unanimously instructed the dean to present it to the taung li yamen and demand immediate and effective measures, which he did.

During an extended personal interview with the taung li yamen May 18, I called their attention to the fact that notwithstanding constant warnings from this and other legations, the Boxers had constantly increased and spread until now they are boldly organizing inside the wall of Pekin, the existence of thousands is known in the villages around Pekin, Christian converts are being persecuted and threatened everywhere, many forced to recant their religious professions and some have been compelled to abandon their chapels and come to Pekin for safety.

I told them I saw no effective measures whatever being put forth. They replied that the movement had not heretofore been looked upon as serious; but that now the throne was fully aware of the gravity of the situation and that a decree had been sent to the Viceroy of Pekin and neighboring officials, which would surely prove effective, suppress the Boxers and restore order. I told them that the most alarming telegrams were being sent to the newspaper of Europe and America of the existing state of anarchy here, and that the people of the world would be forced to believe that the government of China was either abetting these murderous brigands or that it was too weak to suppress or control them and its good name and credit must suffer irretrievably in consequence. After reading me the decree which was much like those heretofore published they asked if I would not wire my government that they were suppressing the Boxers.

I replied that at present I would not, that I had been for six months telegraphing the issuance of effective decrees, but if they would show me the fact by actual and immediate repression which they could if they would, in three days, I would gladly and quickly wire it to my government.

They assured me that sufficient troops had been sent to the disturbed districts to restore order and afford protection. I again told them that the restored order would be the only possible proof. I also said that unless the situation was relieved and the threatening danger from mobs, I should be compelled to ask for a sufficient guard for American missions to insure the safety of the legation.

They said: "Oh, don't do that; it is unnecessary," and again promising energetic action, the interview closed.

Since the United States steamship Wheeling had already left Taku, I deemed it prudent to ask the admiral for the presence of another war vessel, and responding to the request Admiral Kempff with the Newark sailed from Yokohama on the 19th instant, and should arrive soon.

Six Drown.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 7.—The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrible storm with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan of this city aboard.

The dead are: Mrs. James Corrigan, wife of the owner of the yacht; Mrs. Chas. Kelly, aged 22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan; Miss Jane Corrigan; Miss Ida May Corrigan, aged 15 years; Miss Rita Corrigan, aged 13 years; Ray Betsy, grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan.

TOPICS OF THE TWO.

Matters of the Moment in Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Indian Territory.

Heavy rains are reported in the Chickasaw nation.

In endeavoring to save a little companion from drowning, 5-year-old Harry Weller of Dallas, Tex., was drowned in Pennington creek, near Durant. The other boy was saved.

The plat of Calvin has been completed and sent to the secretary of the interior for approval.

Guertel's name is to be changed to Smiler, complimentary to the Choctaw townsite commissioner.

The lumber yard of the Scratch Lumber company at Atoka burned. About 100,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. Loss \$1000.

The Dawes commission is enrolling citizens at Fairland, Cherokee nation. The commission will be in that nation until fall, having 30,000 Cherokee citizens to enroll.

Miss Alice M. Robertson of Muskogee has been appointed by the secretary of the interior supervisor of the Creek schools. Miss Robertson and her ancestors have been identified with Indian schools for eighty years.

At Ardmore Judge Townsend referred an application restraining the Indian police from collecting the tribal tax from merchants under penalty of closing stores up to a master for a specific finding of facts to warrant the injunction.

Oklahoma.

Jap Saburo, the policeman shot at Guthrie, died.

The rain of the Fourth has greatly benefited crops.

Oklahoma City was the great center of attraction last week.

By a writ of mandamus issued by Judge Hurwell at Oklahoma City, eleven saloon licenses in that city were revoked.

Capt. Huston of the forty-fifth infantry died at Manila, Philippine Islands, of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife, child and brother at Guthrie.

Clerk Caffery at Oklahoma City, in jail for alleged contempt of court, had an understanding with Gov. Barnes and was released from prison.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Items of Recent Happenings Dressed Down to Small Size.

Gov. Allen of Porto Rico has arrived at New York.

Claude Russell was fatally kicked by a mule near Temple.

Dallas, Tex., has contributed nearly \$775 to the India relief fund.

Four deaths from heat prostrations occurred at Chicago on the 7th.

Over \$7000 has been raised in Chicago for the India famine sufferers.

Joe Quinn was stabbed to death at Dallas, Tex., by an unknown negro.

In the athletic contests at Stamford, England, the American athletes won eight out of thirteen events.

Li Hung Chang has issued a proclamation threatening to decapitate every Chinaman who makes the slightest trouble.

The glassware house of Evans & Co. at Pittsburg, Pa., burned. Loss \$150,000. Four firemen were killed and seven injured.

Arkansas Republicans, in session at Little Rock, nominated H. L. Rempel of that city for governor. No other nominations were made.

Hon. John A. Williams, judge of the eastern district of Arkansas, died at Manitou, Col., of apoplexy. He was appointed by ex-President Harrison.

The total number of patents issued the past fiscal year was 26,450, the largest number issued in any one year, and the cash receipts \$1,358,225, the greatest amount.

Pleased With Texas Peaches.

New York, July 9.—Texas came forward last week with heavy peach shipments to this market. Last year very few peaches came from Texas and the previous year receipts were small. The Texas peach is better liked here than the fruit from California, the flavor more nearly resembling the eastern peach. Dealers say reports credit Texas with the largest peach crop in her history, and heavy shipments are expected.

Serious Charge.

New York, July 9.—On the charge of having set fire to the tenement in Hoboken, the destruction of which on Tuesday morning last caused a loss of thirteen lives, Henry Vagt, a saloon-keeper, has been arraigned. The two most important witnesses against Vagt were Joseph Galt, a street musician, and Mrs. Winkler, five of whose children were burned to death.

Vagt denied the charge against him.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Negro Taken Out and Pounded So Severely that Death Results.

Houston, Tex., July 10.—A negro was put to death by a mob Sunday evening at Jules Hirsch's woolyards on Greens bayou, five or six miles from Houston. The victim was Henry Jefferson, and his assailants are supposed to have been men of his own race. The mob consisted of ten men, all well masked. They appeared at Jefferson's home about 5 o'clock. Without ceremony, they burst open the door and rushed in. The victim was rudely taken hold of before he had warning or time to defend himself, and was dragged out into the woods.

It had evidently been the intention to hang him, but this programme was abandoned and the lynchers adopted a more cruel means of accomplishing their purpose. They beat Jefferson with clubs and with their fists, and the blows could be heard at the camp commissary, fully 100 yards away. Jefferson howled with fury and pain, and at times begged lustily for mercy. None was shown him, however, and he was horribly beaten before the mob dispersed. The blows and the cries of the victim soon aroused the entire camp, and the mob bent a hasty retreat as the people began gathering. Jefferson, badly mutilated, was assisted back to his hut, where he shortly afterward died of his injuries.

Sheriff Anderson was notified of the killing, and not being well himself, at once dispatched Deputy James Tools to the scene of the crime. Justice Malach and Undertaker Craig went to the place at noon Monday, the latter to get the remains and the former to hold an inquest.

It is said that Jefferson had been guilty of no special offense, but that the mob had decided to get rid of him on general principles. He was a married man, and besides a wife, had several children.

Some time ago Jefferson was run away from camp, it is reported, and warned never again to return. He was about 40 years of age, and was a very good workman. This is the first killing of the kind in Harris county.

DEATH THE DIVORCER.

His Wife Sought Separation, but He Saved Her From Going to Court.

Marlin, Tex., July 10.—Marlin Pierce, colored, used a double-barreled shotgun with fatal effect on his wife about 7 o'clock Monday morning. The couple had separated some time ago and the woman was living with relatives in the country. She had instituted suit for a divorce and the case was to be heard in the court here. She, in company with her sister and a small boy, was walking the railroad track en route to town when the party were met about two miles from here by the husband of the dead woman. He was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, and told the woman she should not go to town. After a few more words, he emptied the contents of the weapon into her head, blowing off a great portion of the skull, her brain being scattered for several feet around. Death, of course, was instantaneous.

Unloaded Box.

Devon, Tex., July 10.—A novel election bet was made between two prominent citizens of this city, one of the bettors being a county official and the other an ex-official and a well-known attorney. Their bet was a hat, the terms being that if Bryan is elected the official gets the hat and the attorney goes bareheaded for four years. If McKinley wins the attorney gets the hat, but the official does not have to make the forfeit of his headgear.

Struck by Lightning.

Dublin, Tex., July 10.—John Ross, 15 years old, son of Mr. Newt Ross, was struck by lightning while playing with his younger sister. No one else was injured.

Small Tornado.

Paris, Tex., July 10.—A small tornado swept through the country seven miles northeast of Paris at 10 o'clock Sunday night. Limbs of trees and tops were twisted and corn was blown down. Earlier in the night, there was a very vivid electrical display in the city. A large red oak tree in N. H. Ragland's yard on West Kaufman street, was struck by lightning and riven from top to bottom. Pine rains fell throughout the country.

To Dig for Gold.

Cleburne, Tex., July 10.—Col. E. E. Moss and associates have formed a stock company and made a trade by which they will sink a shaft on the Vinson property. An experienced miner from Joplin, Mo., will superintend the work, and if gold is paying quantities is found modern machinery will be put in at once.

Prospectors from south Texas, Missouri and other places have been here during the past week.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Gen. Chaffee has sailed for Japan.

Sixteen bent prostrations occurred at Chicago on the 3rd.

Agualdo has issued proclamations to counteract the effect of the Taft commission.

Six hundred machine moulders at Cleveland, O., are on a strike against a 10 per cent reduction.

The Brazilian yellow fever cure, which has proved so efficacious in Mexico, will be given a further trial.

Charles Bockman, the former horse breeder, is dead, aged 75 years. He died at his farm near Stonyford, N. Y.

President McKinley has accepted the invitation extended by the Grand Army of the Republic to attend the annual encampment in Chicago next month.

At Chester park, Cincinnati, O., W. A. Rutz and E. C. Hausman on a motor tandem made a mile in 1:28 4-5, the world's record for a cement track.

Tugboat men of New York harbor offer \$1000 for proof to convict any tugboat captain who contributed to the loss of a single individual by drowning.

From one end of the land to the other the nation's natal day was duly observed, at some places on an elaborate scale, while other merely suspended business.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans states that during the fiscal year 1905, 567 certificates of pensions were issued, 15,000 more than were issued during the year 1899.

Lieuts. John Gibson and Stokeey Morgan, who fought with Dewey at Manila, have been selected for compulsory retirement on account of their health.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution announces the appointment of Mr. Julian Harris as managing editor. P. J. Moran will in future assist Hon. Clark Howell as editor.

The commander of the Italian warship Elba cables from Taku that the Italian detachment at Tien Tsin had a lieutenant and six soldiers killed during their recent fighting there.

The Santa Fe system has withdrawn from the military rate agreement of the western roads. This breaks the combination and all roads will now bid individually for the movement of government troops.

The advance in the price of the best grade of hard coal from \$6 to \$6.25 that has just gone into effect at Chicago is unprecedented for this season and is thought to indicate still higher prices for winter.

Judge Thomas B. Long, a well-known attorney, committed suicide at Terre Haute, Ind. He lay down on the floor of his library and fired a shot into his head, dying instantly. Dependancy was the cause. He was a Mason of high rank and past grand master of Indiana lodge.

W. E. Barr, flagman on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, was instantly killed and Conductor E. T. Sweet seriously injured in a peculiar wreck at Ivy, Tenn. The caboose in which the conductor and flagman were jumped the track and smashed into kindling wood.

Mrs. Capron, widow of Capt. Capron, was seated on the platform during Gov. Roosevelt's address at Oklahoma City, and the greeting between her and the governor was very affecting. She carried in her hands the guidon of the regiment draped in black and wept bitterly.

Hereafter cigarette smokers will be unable to obtain employment on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. This is said to be the first instance of a railway taking an open stand against cigarettes.

While the sawmill of the Big Pine Lumber company at Honey, Ark., was afire, a negro named Preston Cammell started from his cabin wildly toward the fire. He was so excited that he was blind to obstruction, and ran his head against a tree. He died.

The death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister in China, has excited the greatest sorrow in the City of Mexico. The baron went from that city to Pekin, and while here, both he and his American wife won a high place in the regard of Mexican society.

At a mass meeting of nearly a half a dozen unions of Chicago it was decided to issue an appeal by organized labor in Chicago to all the unions in the United States and Europe for funds to aid the building trades council in preserving its entity.

Tom Sharkey says the report of his engagement to Mrs. Lillian Bauer of Chicago is untrue. From Indianapolis he will return to New York, and unless Rubin will give him another fight, will sail for England to visit his parents.

In the French chamber of deputies the government introduced a credit of 1,315,000 francs to erect an embassy building in Washington. The on-truck and furnishings are estimated to cost 815,000 francs, the ground 400,000 francs.

A MYSTERY NO MORE

AND CLOUD IS LIFTED FROM INNOCENT MAN.

Taylor Barrow Who Has Been Sought Far and Near for Ten Years Lately Discovered as a Paralytic at Portland, Oregon.

Taylor Barrow has been found and the veil of mystery that enshrouded his disappearance ten years ago has been lifted. He lived south of Hamilton, and with two companions on June 14, 1890, went to the Oakley races and was never heard of again, says the Youngstown Signal.

His family and friends thought that he had met with foul play, and his body had been secretly buried to hide the crime. The mysterious disappearance filled many columns of the newspapers at the time, but without avail. He could not be found. But yesterday a telegram was received by his family from Portland, Ore., stating that under the name of Chas. Dumont Taylor Barrow was a paralytic inmate of the City Hospital and would die. The sufferer wished his family to claim his body. When he left home he was accompanied by Harry Pitzer and Hudson Scott, two prominent citizens living near Sharonville. On the day of his disappearance it was shown that he drew \$2,500 out of the bank and this only made the suspicion of foul play stronger. His companions left him in the city and thought nothing more of him. On Tuesday, June 19, Mrs. Barrow came to Sharonville and going to the Victor Hotel, of which hotel Scott was proprietor, inquired if he had seen her husband. Scott told her that Barrow had left them at the depot and was taken by surprise when informed that he had not returned home. A search was at once instituted for Barrow and the news that he was missing spread broadcast. Days passed, the missing man was not heard from, and ugly suspicions grew apace. On July 3, 1890, a man named Boyle, a former schoolmate of Barrow's, arrived in Cincinnati and stated that he had met the latter in Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days previously, and that the missing man had assumed the name of Charles Dumont. Scott accompanied Boyle to the office of a notary and had this statement sworn to. Scott then visited Mrs. Barrow and her brother, John Williamson, at the farm, and displayed the sworn statement. Williamson stated that he believed Boyle's statement, but Mrs. Barrow scouted the idea, and said that Scott had paid Boyle to swear falsely. Scott then went to Chattanooga, and, although he heard of Taylor Barrow, or Charles Dumont, the latter had left that city. Scott then offered \$500 reward for the

discovery of the missing man, and news came repeatedly. He was reported seen at one time at Kansas City, Mo., later at Ft. Scott, Kan., and in 1893 word came that he had been seen in Denver, Col. At the time of Barrow's disappearance he was the Butler county agent for W. H. Hill of Cincinnati. Rumor had connected Barrow's name with that of a grass widow some time before his disappearance, and it is said that she also disappeared about the time that he did. But the country folks would have none of these explanations. Taylor Barrow had, in their opinion, been murdered. In the meantime Mrs. Barrow, the supposed widow, and her only son lived on the home farm near Sharonville, amply provided for by revenues derived from property owned by the missing husband and father. The 5-year-old son grew to a stalwart youth, but no message ever came from the missing father, and the wife and boy mourned him as dead. A brother, John Barrow, left the home some years ago to secure a position as motorman on the Vine and Clifton electric road, and at present lives at No. 2833 Falke street, Coryville. A blue-coated messenger boy stopped Barrow as he was leaving his front gate to go to work and handed him the dispatch above referred to. Stopping but a moment to gather the news it contained, John Barrow hurried to a telephone and hastily sent the contents of the message to his sister-in-law at Sharonville. Then, as he paused, he thought of Hudson Scott. Another turn of the crank and the telephone exchange was notified to call up Mason, Ohio, where Scott now owns a hotel. A few brief words and the message was delivered to Scott, and he took the first train for Cincinnati, arriving there about noon.

Mr. Scott was seen at the Dennison House in company with Miles Osgood and Col. Jack Frey, and stated that he had been relieved of a load he had been carrying since Barrow's disappearance, and that his wife and daughters had suffered even more than he from the dreadful circumstance. He had acquainted them of the news immediately after receiving it, and he sobbed as he told of their happiness at hearing it. John Barrow was seen yesterday, and stated that he knew nothing of his brother's wanderings; nothing, in fact, more than the news that the long-missing man was dying in the far west. He had thought that the news that he had been located, even if it were on his deathbed, would be as sweet to Hudson Scott as to the bereaved wife and son, and he had wasted no time in letting him know. Mr. Barrow stated that none of the family would go to Portland, Ore., but in the event of his brother's death, which the physicians said was certain, the body would be brought to this state for burial.

Fearful Fate of Lepers

Their Lives in the Orient a Blot Upon the Name Humanity

According to Wellesley C. Bailey, superintendent of the mission to lepers in India, there are 1,500,000 lepers in India and the east. The condition of these afflicted people is terrible and in many places they are treated with shocking barbarity.

In China several years ago a mandarin attempted to stamp out the disease in an atrocious manner. He invited all the lepers to a great feast, set fire to the building, and all who escaped the fire perished by the swords of the troops surrounding the building. Within the last few months a terrible story has reached us from one of the missionaries of the Rhenish Missionary society of the burning alive of at least forty lepers in Sumatra.

We are told by lepers from Nepal in the Himalayas that to be a leper there is to incur the death penalty, and in order to avoid this fate they sometimes flee into British territory. Even in some places where the leper is not allowed to be put to death he is treated with great barbarity. In Japan they are called "himin," which means "not human." In India they are often

driven out of house and home, sometimes being "stoned away" from their villages.

After they are driven away from their village they will wander into the jungle, where they build themselves a little hut or shed but are out a terrible existence, living on roots, or on whatever may chance to be thrown to them by passers-by. They will sometimes take up their abode in a cave, or in a hole under some great rock. It must be borne in mind, too, that these pitiable objects are sometimes women and children of tender years. Sometimes a mother will be hunted from her home with a babe at her breast. And if we remember that in many instances the victims of the disease are absolutely helpless, having lost fingers and toes, or even hands and feet, leaving nothing but useless stumps which continue to waste and slough, and that the disease will sometimes have robbed them of sight and almost of the power of speech, it will, I think, be allowed that such pitiable cases are in themselves the very quintessence of human misery.

Train Robbing Ended

Train-robbing as a business is now practically a thing of the past. In the west, says an old deputy United States marshal, I remember not many years ago there were 300 marshals patrolling the Indian territory and yet scarcely a day passed without a murder or a robbery. As high as twenty murders were committed in the territory in one day and in the Chickasaw nation alone 128 murders were committed in one month. Between 1873 and 1895 forty-nine trains were held up; mail clerks and express messengers were killed and thirty-nine train robbers shot dead while committing robbery and sixty-seven captured and convicted. Five express cars were blown to pieces and an endless number of safes destroyed and their contents taken. Eleven flat-bed cars have been looted, 6,400 numerous lone highwaymen and two or three hundred crowds. The government has spent something like \$500,000 in running down outlaws in Oklahoma and Indian territory in ten years. One of the biggest robberies that ever took place in the Indian territory was at

Adair, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, when the Cook gang carried away \$142,000 from the express messenger, the mails and passengers. It was the richest haul ever made. The gang had confederates in St. Louis, who told them the government was going to express \$125,000 on a certain train. It would reach Muskogee on April 1, 1894. The gang selected for the place of hold-up a lonely spot near the water tank, south of Adair. When the train pulled up for water two men jumped into the engine and covered the fireman and engineer. Another uncoupled the train, while the engineer was ordered to pull out. Four men went into the express car and succeeded in opening the safe, while six others attended to the passengers. The gang had sent a man to Adair to cut the wires so no news of the robbery could be sent out. They also broke the coupler on the express car so as to delay the train. With \$142,000 in their pockets the gang escaped into the woods. The money was never recovered, but most of the gang are now dead.

The Carlsbad Current

W. H. MULLANE, Publisher.
CARLSBAD, N. M.

FARM AND FLOCK.

Wheat keeps rolling in.
A good hay crop is reported from the Gonzales country.
Threshers have been in great demand this season in the panhandle.
At Quannah I. E. Stout sold to Oscar Dodson 300 steers at private terms.
Arthur Hoover of Ozona bought from Clay Mann two Hereford bulls at \$65.
At Ozona Hob Masie bought a bunch of yearlings from Dr. A. L. Taylor at \$15.
The calf crop at the O. E. ranch in Garza county was unusually good this season.
Some uneasiness about the water supply for cattle is reported from Midland.
Farmers in Navarro county are holding their wheat for a further advance in price.
Grasshoppers are reported to be doing much damage northwest of Colorado, Tex.
W. E. Branch of Ozona sold to Cal Parker of Irion county, 19 head of stock cattle at \$15.
A. C. Heard of Midland recently bought 40 acres of alfalfa land near Carlsbad, N. M.
Sam Paine of Quannah sold to George Adamson 25 grade heifer calves at \$12, fall delivery.
Rogers & Rucker of Quannah sold 75 head of stock cattle to Oscar Smith of Greer county.
Will Pruett of Fort Davis recently received from Missouri a car of fine Galloway cattle.
T. G. Hendricks of Odessa recently sold to J. A. Slater of Llano, Tex., about 400 yearlings.
Tom Haskett of Quannah bought of Peck Gibson of the same place 160 head of stock cattle at \$23.
J. R. Hamilton of San Angelo, bought from R. C. Logan of Sonora, Tex., 440 muttons at \$2.75.
At San Angelo, Bert Jones bought 150 yearlings from R. L. Tate and 50 from J. N. Cobb, all at \$15.
Bert Weil of Glasscock county bought 100 two-year-old steers at \$20 from S. L. Wood of San Angelo.
It is reported that G. P. Hill, a stockman of the Rio Bend county, intends to move to New Mexico soon.
Jas. Ewing of Madison county has moved 750 head of steer yearlings to Crockett county for pasturage.
Brunson Bros. of Midland sold to W. W. Stowe 16 black muley heifers at \$15. Mr. Stowe in turn sold them to Oscar Williamson at \$16.
Grasshoppers are reported as being at work in Clay county. They have also appeared near Gonzales.
An estimate from Hardeman county places the wheat yield of that county at 150,000 bushels, about 20 bushels per acre.
Much valuable information was imparted at the Texas Farmers' congress at the agricultural and mechanical college last week.
A report from Cherokee county says that a citizen of that county has refused an offer of \$1700 for the crop of 300 of his peach trees.
A report from Midland says that a fine cow of Scharbauer Bros., herd recently dropped a calf which weighed 114 pounds at birth.
The boll weevil is reported to be damaging cotton in Washington, Brazoria, Wharton, Gonzales, Lee, Fayette, Waller and Bastrop counties.
There were 1697 registered in Dallas during June against 5516 during the previous month. The month of May was a record breaker both in receipts and prices paid. June prices will undoubtedly prevail throughout July.
On August 1, H. C. Harding will become manager of the X ranch in Moore and Potter counties. The ranch is owned by the American Pastoral company. Mr. Harding was formerly a cattle inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association.
The yield of the corn crop in the Chickasaw nation will be cut short fully 70 per cent as a result of the protracted drought. Farmers agree that with an abundance of rain now, the corn crop cannot be saved, as it is too far gone.
A small black bug that bores into the sugar cane near the ground, eats out the pith and kills the stalk has appeared near Orange and has damaged crops seriously. It has been at work in various portions of the county, and is now along both sides of Cow bayou.
J. H. Parramore and C. W. Merchant, stockmen of Abilene, planted wheat for early spring pastures. After using the fields for pasturage for some time they took off the stock and the lands are now expected to yield from 25 to 32 bushels of grain per acre.

THE RATIFICATION

Meeting at Lincoln, Neb., Attended by Thousands of Persons.

TOWNE DELIVERS LONG SPEECH.

The Erstwhile Republican Congressman Pays His Respects in Vigorous Terms to His Former Party.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The informal opening of the Democratic presidential campaign took place in Lincoln Tuesday. In two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon conducted by the Populists and silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one Tuesday evening conducted by the Democrats, W. J. Bryan, Charles A. Towne, Gen. James B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson. Probably 13,000 people, a good proportion from distant states, listened to the speeches, nearly 3000 people packing the auditorium in the afternoon, while 10,000 gathered in the capitol grounds in the evening. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne spoke at both meetings, although it was their intention to deliver addresses only at the evening meeting, and their remarks, forecasting as they did, the fusion of the three parties on the Democratic national ticket, were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed, and did not appear at the afternoon meeting. He was present at the evening meeting and received an ovation.
At the afternoon meeting the speakers were Mr. Bryan, Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, Cyclone Davis of Texas, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and Gen. James B. Weaver. Mr. Bryan spoke last, and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered as Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan of North America."
At the evening meeting Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson were given a tremendous greeting by the crowds. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform. Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening, outlining the campaign arguments on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1903. Mr. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting that the issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live issue, that the principles of bimetalism are as true now as they were in 1896. Trusts were denounced as an inherent part of the Republican administration. Accumulated wealth, he said, had already inaugurated a period of national decay and that to the "reform forces" of the country must the people look for relief.
Continuing Mr. Towne said:
"We stand upon the threshold of the campaign of 1900, wherein the allied reform forces of the country hope to restore the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. To re-establish by the spirit of 1896 the doctrines of 1776, to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; no alliances or entanglements abroad, and at home equal rights for all, special privileges to none."
Mr. Towne criticized the attitude of this government toward the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying:
"We walked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and we have compelled them to walk upon thorns in return. We are piling up expenditures by the hundreds of millions of dollars on land and sea in order to make commercial returns in thousands. We are adding to the strength of the republic by sacrificing thousands of her stalwart sons to disease, insanity and death. We have quitted our own to stand upon foreign ground. We have formed a partnership with England wherein we assume all the danger, she reaps all the benefit. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence. We have grown contemptuous of the constitution. We have rechristened slaughter and named it civilization. We are putting to the sword by the thousands and dare to call ourselves the agents of Him about whose lowly cradle nineteen centuries ago the angels of heaven sang, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"
Louisiana Plague.
New Orleans, La., July 11.—President Bourbon of the state board of health received a telegram from the president of the parish board of health for Caldwell parish, of which Columbia is the seat, urging that an expert, a quantity of tents, disinfectants and sanitary inspectors be sent to that place at once, as a mysterious plague had broken out there, which was fatal in every instance. The telegram stated that fully forty people, mostly negroes, had died.

PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT

A New York Newspaper Says the Chief Executive Was in Danger.

New York, July 11.—The World says:
A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators with headquarters in New York. One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the Republican national committee. That letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Chas. Dick, who referred it to Chairman B. H. Odell of the New York state committee for investigation. Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna.
Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the president's close friends and advisers. Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness, and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the president out of harm's reach.
Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the president shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy.
To a World reporter last night Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the national committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the president.
"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public."
He was extremely anxious that no reference whatever should be made to the matter.
Special detectives are guarding the president in Canton.

Truly Tumultuous.

Paris, July 11.—The senate and chamber of deputies Tuesday concluded the debate upon the budget and were prorogued until autumn.
The session of the chamber of deputies has been unusually tumultuous and it preserved this characteristic to the last, Tuesday's sitting being marked by one or two noisy incidents. The first of these arose over the government's supplementary list of decorations in connection with the expedition. M. Brey (Conservative) declared that M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, chose the jurors from among his political friends. The members of the left protested against this statement, whereupon M. Brey stigmatized them as "a servile majority of the government."
An uproar ensued. M. Brey was censured for his expressions by M. Deschanel, president of the chamber.

Deplaces It.

London, July 11.—A Shanghai correspondent says:
"A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by couriers from Peking to the viceroy of Nankin. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly arms that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the boxers against the Christians."

De-perate Fight.

Glencoe, Ok., July 11.—Probably the worst fight with outlaws that has occurred in this country since the killing of the famous Dalton gang at Coffeyville, Kan., some years ago is reported to have taken place forty miles east of this city last night on the Arkansas river at a point known as the Black Dog Ford. The fight was between deputy United States marshals and desperadoes. One deputy was killed and three bandits.

The Elks.

Atlantic City, N. Y., July 11.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the grand lodge of the benevolent and protective order of Elks opened Sunday in this city. Grand Exalted Ruler L. M. Allen of Birmingham, Ala., said that since the last meeting in Atlantic City five years ago the order had grown from 23,000 to 72,000 members.
Jerome Fisher of Jamestown, N. Y., circuit judge of Chautauqua county, was elected grand exalted ruler.

In the case at Georgetown, Ky., of Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, a motion for continuance was overruled.

Boycott On.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—The boycott against the Transit company was declared on Tuesday and wagons were resumed for carrying passengers.
Demonstrations against the Transit cars and their patrons occurred in various parts of the city. A boy was assaulted after he had alighted from a car and was stoned into insensibility. Rocks were thrown at a number of cars, and explosives placed upon the tracks.

PEKIN PROSPECTS.

Latest Reports Indicate the Situation is Better.

EMPRESS IS VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Upon Her Decision Rests the Fate of the Foreigners, Whose Existence Balances Between Life and Death.

London, July 10.—With the foreigners in Peking probably safe and with Prince Ching on their side, with the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is now rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past. It appears from the cautious statement given out by Tso Tai Sheng in Shanghai that the reason that the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Peking were not used is that Prince Ching, who served by 10,000 troops seized the artillery ammunition.
Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tuan's ferocious designs and dictatorial ambition. Sheng, who appears to be the sole Shanghai conduit of Peking news, cheers the foreign consuls by these confidential communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.
The feeling of unrest in the southern and central provinces continues. The members of the official classes in these provinces strive to remain neutral with a leaning toward the foreigners, until they shall see whether the moderate or extreme factions will win in Peking. Prince Ching seems to be standing for dynasty and the old order against Prince Tuan's inordinate ambition.
From a view point, the capture of Peking is the keynote to the situation as there is fear, according to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, that delay now means 100 recruits for the boxers for every soldier of the allies in the land.
Two couriers arrived in Tien Tsin on July 1 from Peking. One brought a letter from Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, to the same effect as that previously received from Sir Robert Hart. The couriers confirm the report of the death of Baron von Ketteler. They say that Prince Ching is doing his utmost to protect the foreigners, but that the native feeling against the whites is strong. Two high officials opposed to the boxers are reported by the couriers to have been assassinated.
Sir Claude McDonald's letter is dated four days earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart.
A dispatch to a news agency here dated Tien Tsin, July 2, says: "The empress dowager, so far from being dead, is actively striving to prevent the factions fighting. Prince Ching has informed her that he would rather lose his head than be constantly obliged to warn her of the consequences of the prolongation of the present anarchy. Prince Tuan is quite willing that O. E. G. should be decapitated, but the dowager empress will not allow this. Prince Tuan has decided that he will take full responsibility. He purposes to rattle Tien Tsin and Taku. Outside of Peking, except in the Pechili and Shan Tung country, the people are supremely indifferent."
However all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time.
Fight Off.
New York, July 10.—James J. Jeffries will not fight Gus Ruhlin. This decision was reached at a meeting which managers and stakeholders were present.
Jeffries' injured arm is at present in bandages and the elbow joint is under the treatment of a physician.
Two Legations Preserved.
Washington, July 10.—The following telegram was received by Minister Wu from Sheng, director general of the imperial legations, at Shanghai, dated Sunday:
"Two legations in Peking still preserved. All ministers safe. Rebellious troops and rioters make attacks, but suffer many losses. Imperial troops are protecting, but meet with difficulty in doing so. It is feared food and ammunition are exhausted."
India Situation.
London, July 10.—Lord George Hamilton has received the following from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston:
"The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Berar, Khandesh, the central provinces of the Ghangetic Plain and Punjab, but has been much below the average for these tracts except in southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajpootana, Guzerat and central India."

STEVENSON SPEAKS.

As Do Also Messrs. Bryan, Towne, Stone and Chairman Jones.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, arrived here Monday to attend the conference of Democratic leaders. The hour of his arrival was not announced late Sunday night, and not more than 1000 people were gathered at the depot to welcome him. What they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in enthusiasm. As the train rolled in, W. J. Bryan and Senator J. K. Jones hurried into the car and warmly greeted Mr. Stevenson. Alighting from the car, Mr. Stevenson shook hands with other members of Mr. Bryan's party, including Charles A. Towne, National Committeemen Campaign of Michigan, Johnson of Kansas, Stone of Missouri, Daniel of Virginia and Sergeant-at-arms John I. Martin, and then, arm in arm with Mr. Bryan, walked down the long platform between two lines of cheering people, to the carriages. Here Mr. Stevenson was introduced to Gov. Poynter of Nebraska, and chatted with him a moment. The party then entered carriages, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, Charles A. Towne and Gov. Poynter occupying one carriage. Escorted by two or three brass bands, the Bryan Home Guards and Bryan Continentals, uniformed marching clubs and several hundred people, the party was driven to the Lincoln hotel. Two or three thousand people had gathered about, and as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson alighted a roar of cheers went up in welcome.
"Stevenson! Speech! Speech!" shouted the crowd, and Mr. Stevenson, smiling and bowing, mounted the steps leading to the rotunda.
"I can only say to you, fellow-citizens," he said, "that I thank you for this cordial welcome. I am too modest a man to make the first speech when I stand in the presence of the next president. At some future time I will do myself the honor to address the Bryan men, which means the Democrats, free silver and Populists, all the elements in opposition to the Republican party. I thank you for this honor."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, standing together, then shook hands with several hundred people, who passed in line rapidly before them. But as they turned to go upstairs to where the Democratic conference committee was to meet, the crowd shouted for Bryan. Mr. Bryan shook his head, but the crowd insisted.
"I am glad so many have turned out on short notice to greet Mr. Stevenson," said Mr. Bryan. "I want him to feel that when he comes to Nebraska he comes among friends (shouts of "He is"), and when he goes back to Illinois to help us to carry Illinois I want him to tell them there is no doubt about Nebraska."
Mr. Bryan was cheered as he concluded. Then there went up shouts for Towne. Mr. Towne was not present, and ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri spoke briefly. When he had concluded, however, the shouting for Towne was renewed, and finally Mr. Towne appeared.
"It is a great pleasure for me to receive this welcome," said Mr. Towne. "But I am perfectly aware that it is because of the principles I represent and that you believe in. There never was a period in the history of our country when such a crisis was impending as at the present time, and I propose from now on to give all the power I possess to the advocacy of the principles our grand leader represents."

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was then introduced and spoke briefly.
Cyclone Davis of Texas followed Mr. Williams, and finally, in response to repeated calls, Senator Jones came out of the conference room and addressed the crowd.

The Angelina left New Orleans for Cape Town with 1000 mules.

Proof Demanded.
London, July 10.—The Times this morning says:
"Chinese officials are evidently desirous to have it believed in Europe that the legations in Peking are still under the protection of the Chinese army, but that only makes it more remarkable that they should not employ the only convincing argument by allowing direct communication between the ministers and the outer world."

West Safely Over Niagara.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 10.—Peter Nisen of Chicago, or Mr. Bowser, as he styles himself, went through the whirlpools of the Niagara in his craft the Fool Killer. The boat was towed to a rock about a mile above the rapids and secured. The point was difficult to reach by officials from either the American or Canadian shores who might have been disposed to interfere with the much advertised adventure.

Horse Fell With Him.
Childress, Tex., July 11.—While running his horse, Honey, the 14-year-old son of N. B. Fields, happened to a fatal accident. His horse stepped into a prairie dog hole and fell on the boy, crushing his skull in the chest and fracturing his skull. He was unconscious from the time of the accident until his death.

Drunk Embalming Fluid.
Victoria, Tex., July 11.—The body of Stimmie Purdy, the colored boy who was drowned in the river here on Saturday, was recovered late Sunday evening and was buried Sunday night.

Two colored men who were sitting up with the corpse mistook the undertaker's embalming fluid for liquor and partook of it. They soon discovered their mistake and were hurried to a drug store for medical aid and were soon set right again.

SHERIFFS IN SESSION.

The Texas Association Convenes for Its Yearly Business Talk.

El Paso, Tex., July 11.—The Texas State Sheriffs' association was called to order Tuesday by President Cabell, mayor of Dallas.
County Judge Harper introduced Senator W. W. Turney of this city, who had been selected to deliver a welcome address, on the part of the local committee.
At the close of Senator Turney's address, Judge Harper introduced Judge Peyton Edwards, who addressed the convention in behalf of the bar of El Paso.
On behalf of the association President Ben E. Cabell responded to the address of Senator Turney and Judge Edwards. His remarks were confined to the reception the sheriffs have met in El Paso and the hope expressed by the two speakers that the claims of the sheriff of Texas would receive some recognition by the next legislature.
At the evening session President Cabell delivered the annual address. He said in part:
"Fellow Sheriffs: For the ninth time it is my good fortune to meet with this association. For the second time the great honor is mine of presiding over its deliberations. To me it has always been a source of greatest pleasure, unmarred by the many miles of travel it might entail, to be with you; to greet old friends, to clasp hands with new ones whom in the years to come will take place in my affections with those endeared to me by the association of years. Every sunrise has its shadows and this pleasure is clouded with the thought that I cannot recall a meeting at which I did not hear the news that since we were last together one or more of our brothers had set sail upon that unknown sea, upon the bosom of whose deep no homeward sail has yet been seen. Sometimes it is one who in the discharge of his dangerous duty has nobly, fearlessly given his life in support of that law he has sworn to uphold and defend. Sometimes nature has bid the weary travelers to lay down his burden and be at rest. But come the 'fearful visitor' in what shape he may it brings from the eyes of men as 'brave as the bravest' a tear, and one of the grandest purposes of our annual gathering is that to the near and dear ones our departed brothers leave we may extend the comfort of a heartfelt sympathy and to their needy ones the help of strong hands and generous hearts.
But this is not the only reason for our coming together. We are here, despite the claims of political demagogues to the contrary, to carry out the high purpose that filled the hearts of such noble men as Sul Ross, Geo. B. Zimbleman and others who were instrumental in the organization and development of this association, to mutually aid one another in arriving at the best method of performing our part in the effort of the state to suppress crime and protect the citizens in the free and peaceful enjoyment of life, property and the pursuit of happiness. The same conditions that made necessary organization exist to-day and will continue as long as the warfare between society and criminal continues to vex the law-makers, the courts and the executive officers of the state. The good effects following from this association have been felt from the beginning and will continue to be of increased value as long as the association keeps true to the purpose of its organization."

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

The Presidential and Vice Presidential Nominations of the Democratic Party.

Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—At exactly 12:02 p. m. Chairman Jones ascended the platform.

As the wave of applause subsided Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly to still the confusion and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing: "The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

A round of applause greeted Gov. Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black-garbed, his face showing intellectual and force of character. He held in his hand the typewritten manuscript of his speech, and in a full, round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman.



His severe arraignment of the "entrenched enemy" drew a ripple of applause, and as he proceeded his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of applause. Despite his strong voice, the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators.

Then somebody started the cry for "Hill! Hill!" In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Mexico were on their feet, waving their standards and yelling "Hill! David Hill!"

The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect, and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation rose in their seats, and the chairman's gavel being of no avail, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow.

This was the signal for pandemonium, and nothing seemed to be able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of the New York delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats.

Finally Hill himself, hoping to stem the torrents of applause, arose. Then the delegates and crowd howled themselves hoarse.

"Hill! Hill!" they screamed. "Mr. Chairman," ejaculated Hill, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause.

"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say, and then, drowned out again, sunk laughing into his seat.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent jests, and then mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convent on.

A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion. While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height the booming of a brass band was heard at the south entrance, down the aisle in front of the chairman's desk came the band which came here with Clark of Montana, and behind it in columns of two, or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jacksonian club of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie," and the old air received the yell of delight which greets it always.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois spoke. Hill was repeatedly called for during the speech.

Hon. Edward Gray of Dallas was chosen chairman of the credentials committee.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—The Democratic convention was called to order Thursday at 11 o'clock. Catholic Bishop Gannon of the Kansas City diocese offered prayer.

Ex-Gov. Harg of Texas made a speech and was cheered. Hon. M. M. Donkery of Missouri, Williams of Illinois and Gov. Beckham of Kentucky also spoke.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Silver Republicans and Populists.

When the full committee convened

practically took possession of the proceedings and at times the chairman and his officials were so powerless to proceed that they gave up to the multitude until the various demonstrations spent themselves. On the call for nominations, Alabama yielded to Minnesota and the latter state presented its young champion of Republicanism and Democracy, Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a scattering demonstration in his honor, men and women joining in the outburst. Far off in a corner of the auditorium a young woman could be seen frantically waving in one hand a photograph of the Minnesotan and in the other stars and stripes. On the floor the Nebraska, Minnesota and one or two other delegations joined in the demonstration, but it was noticeable that it did not evoke any widespread enthusiasm among those who were



about to do the voting. Gradually other delegations began to rise, some of the New Yorkers getting to their feet and for a moment it looked as though the convention might be carried off its feet. But against this was heard a counter storm of protestations and discordant yells. For ten minutes the demonstration for Towne lasted, with varying degrees of intensity.

Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section with Hill as the center of a struggling line of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall, urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as the demands on him came from all sides. He sat in the front row of delegates with ex-Senator Murphy on his right and Judge Van Wyck on his immediate left. A second seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said he could not refuse. Murphy and Croker pleaded with him to obey the will of the convention and accept. While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard above the roar and Delaware yielded her place to New York. At this the bulky form of Senator Grady of New York pushed through the densely packed delegates to the platform. There was a hush to hear what the New Yorker had to offer.

"In behalf of the unit Democracy of New York," shouted Senator Grady, "I present as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill." The effect was electrical, and a tidal wave of enthusiasm swept over the convention. Delegates stood on chairs and waved frantically in solid phalanxes. Flags and standards were again mingled in triumphant procession, while a sound as from Niagara roared through the great structure. Grady stood there proudly waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience observed a strange pantomime. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They could see him appeal to Grady to withdraw him, while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head, and his advance to the front of the platform to continue his nominating speech. When the demonstration had subsided Grady completed his speech presenting Hill before the convention. But as he stepped from the platform the man who had just been placed in nomination took his place. The senator looked out sternly on the shouting thousands. When he could be heard his made due acknowledgment of the honor done him.

But it was soon evident that Stevenson had a strong case. — the close of the call he had 559 1/2 votes, which, however, was not enough to nominate him, the requisite two-thirds being 624. Hill received 266 votes and Towne 89 1/2. But before the announcement of the result a strong-lunged delegate from Tennessee stood on a chair and announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson."

From every quarter of the hall came demands for recognition. Alabama changed to Stevenson; California did the same, and North Carolina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally reluctantly announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended it. Stevenson's nomination was assured, although for some time longer the various states continued to record their votes from Towne and other candidates to Stevenson. In the end the nomination was made unanimous, its announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and again the stars and stripes and banners were borne about the building in tribute to the nominee.

DEMOCRACY'S DEMAND.

What the Platform Favors and What It Denounces.

The following is the platform, read by Senator Tillman. It was unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the day of declaration of independence, do reaffirm in that immortal proclamation of the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. Believing in these principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a Republican congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions. We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledges to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people while Republican carpetbag off-als plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic unnecessarily in war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with terrible force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Philippines cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Philippines, first, a stable form of government, second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of South and Central America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Philippines, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high. We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union and those people willing and fit to become American citizens.

We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example. The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity both in letter and in spirit as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we do declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong army which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and co-existence with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and un-republican and as a subversion of ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

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Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both the producer and the consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the term and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations doing business outside of the state in their origin that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject. Tariff should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration with an absolute control of all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them, should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempt impossible.

We favor an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We affirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted in 1896 in Chicago, made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted in the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign rights of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is the reform scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper, circulation as money but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national banknotes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor the amendment to the federal constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of American labor will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

Reduction of war taxes favored.

The American soldiers are eulogized.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national Republican platform for an isthmian canal in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people.

Favor the immediate statehood for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and irrigation of western lands, and home rule and territorial government for Alaska and Puerto Rico.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the policy of the Republican president, which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-conceived Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republic. Speaking, as we do, for the entire American nation except its Republican officeholders, and for all freemen everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Oppose lavish appropriations of Republicans and denounce accumulation of a surplus to be squandered.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional right is at stake, and that the decision to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principle the hearty support of the liberty-loving people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Two Galveston business houses on the Strand burned.

Carnegie has authorized a \$50,000 draft for the San Antonio library.

WOMAN AND FASHION.

A Practical Toilet—Lovely Things That Are in High Favor—A Stylish Coat.

The gown portrayed is of pale gray cashmere, spotted with pale blue, trimmed with white tulle, silver braid and buttons. The long skirt is gathered all round the waist and falls in soft, straight folds until it nestles round the



A PRACTICAL TOILET. The lining of gray French cambric is adorned at the bottom with a plaited ruffle of gray tulle six inches wide, falls quite free from the cashmere, but is mounted on the same waistband.

The full bodice is mounted in small box plaits on a straight yoke and gathered at the waist. The yoke is concealed by the large collar of white tulle with scalloped edge bordered with silver braid and trimmed with rows of the braid, which are arranged in little half circles, with a row of silver buttons at either end. The wide collar is of white tulle with a row of silver buttons at either end. The wide collar is of white tulle with a row of silver buttons at either end. The wide collar is of white tulle with a row of silver buttons at either end.

Lovely Things For Summer. Berthas and floras are the loveliest things this year. Heretofore we have worn them in cream and white, but our little cousins across the sea are making them of the same material as their gowns or fancy waists. This is a very good piece of news, for in this way we can remodel some of our last year's dresses which are somewhat the worse for wear. I saw a Persian lawn made in this manner, and it was quite the prettiest idea for trimming that I have come across for a great while; the shapely berthas, in fine Valenciennes insertion and lace; another, an Irish ditty, with the daintiest of Dresden designs in moss roses, had a berthas of wonderfully original cut, trimmed in point d'esprit. On the edge was a series of fine tufts, their pink satin ribbons sewed on in five rows close together. The ends were caught and held by a channel scarf ring.

These berthas are all the rage at the present time. In gold filigree, jeweled, rose gold, silver and oxidized they are particularly effective. These are also fastened by the newest of clasp pins, which are fastened in such a manner that they cannot come undone. That similarly for a number of years, the stockpile, has but few admirers.

Stitched belts fastened with a small buckle or tiny pin seem to find favor with a large number of women who usually manage to wear what others have overlooked.

A Stylish Coat. The coat represented is a stylish garment of fawn colored cloth combined with brown velvet with buttons in cor-



new-looking coat. The "cut away" effect gives a new look to the garment, which could be made of black. The sleeves lined with red and white striped velvet. New York Mail and Express.

HUNTING FOR ANDREE.

Another effort to discover some clue to the fate of Andree will be made this summer. The National Geographic Magazine states that the Swedish-Russian expedition which will leave this month for Spitzbergen to relieve the party that is at present engaged in the work of measuring an arc of the meridian in that latitude plans to make a detour to King Charles Land and carefully search the entire telegraphed. It will be remembered that in September of last year a buoy was placed up on the north coast of King Charles Land at 80 degrees north latitude and 25 degrees east longitude named "Andree's Polar Expedition." When taken to Stockholm and opened, it proved to be what Andree had called "the north pole buoy" and in which he was to place a message when he passed the north pole. However, a microscopic examination of the interior could discover no message. As the buoy could not have drifted from King Charles Land from the neighborhood of the pole the only conclusion possible is that it was a part of the wreckage of the expedition and that possibly more wreckage may be found near by.—Nature.

Blacks Have Few Rights. Under the Transvaal laws no black man does or can own a foot of land. There is no place in all its wide territory where a black man can lie down in a house that he can call his own. There is not a place from which he might not be ejected at the shortest or no notice at all. The locations spoken of in the treaty refer to large tracts of land capable of supporting the natives. In the small colony of Natal more than 2,000,000 acres have been vested in trustees and set apart for the exclusive occupation of natives. It was considered but right that the original inhabitants should have a share of the country given them. But it is not so in the Transvaal. If any native tribes are allowed to occupy any portion, it is only on sufferance, and they are liable any time to be driven out, some excuse being trumped up for making war upon them, as was the case in recent campaigns against the natives. Small portions of land are hacked off near the towns, but these are for the natives who are in service in the towns, and even here a native can get only a squinting right to a piece of ground 50 by 50 feet or less and is liable to be removed at any time.—Independent.

Expense of Tarnet Practice. A single big gun of the many now being put in place for the protection of motorists costs a large sum. Some interesting figures on this subject have just been submitted, says The Scientific American.

A 12 inch breechloading rifle, with its disappearing carriage, costs \$141,000; a 10 inch breechloader \$90,500 and an 8 inch \$72,000. The figures show that modern high powered guns cost great sums, and the cost of firing them is proportionately large.

The report of experts who have inspected these guns and the devices for securing an accurate aim shows that great saving is effected by modern range finding and position finding devices.

"The demoralizing effect of a hit as compared to a miss," said one of these reports, "cannot be reduced to a money value, but it costs big money to shoot a gun and then miss the mark."

"Take, for example, the 12 inch gun. To miss the mark is simply to throw away \$50,170. With the 10 inch gun the loss is \$32,250, and with the 8 inch rifle it is \$14,100."

Snubbing Spelling Reformers. The London Academy has administered a snub to spelling reformers, American and English, by reminding them that new spelling will be initiated by writers, not by schoolmasters and lexicographers. The instances of orthographical misadventure suggest that the efforts of E. Benjamin Andree are present to the mind of the English critic. But President Andree is typical of a class. The reformers are, it seems, going at it like a carpenter with his plane with the intention of unhooking a smooth, dead level of words that have all the interesting variety of association and the sharpest difference in meaning. To make right and knight indistinguishable to the eye opens up a prospect of torture in searching out old verbal friends that one does not like to contemplate. Then, as The Academy suggests, how shall we manage by, bye and buy and a thousand others? The persistence of this error is unaccountable.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Old Tortoise. The following tortoise story had its origin at Center Bridge, Bucks county, Pa. Edward Johnson was working over his farm the other day, when he picked up a land tortoise bearing the initials of his father, D. R. Johnson, and the date 1844. These initials were cut on the tortoise when Mr. Johnson's father, who has been dead for several years, was a boy of 17, showing the tortoise to be over 54 years old. It has been picked up on the farm several times by members of the family, but had been missing for a number of years and was supposed to be lost or dead. The farm has been in the possession of the Johnson family for over a century.

Kinky Hair and Black Faces. "What is the use," asks the Topeka Plain Dealer, a colored man's newspaper, "of being black and having kinky hair? We counted eight different remedies for taking kinks out of colored people's hair and four for removing the black skin in one of our leading race journals the other day. This looks very much as though kinky hair and black faces will soon be things of the past. Now, then, we'll be happy yet, you bet."

LITTLEFIELD DUCKED.

Lowered His Head When Hanna Yelled "Low Bridge!"

CALLING THE REPUBLICAN BLUFF.

Proposed Trust Amendment Was a Definite Setback—Measure Would Have Been Decried to Labor Unions and Kindred Organizations.

(Special Washington Letter.) By a vote of 141 to 113—254 yeas and 113 nays—the house of representatives rejected the much vaunted Republican constitutional amendment. Had the Republicans been sincere in their proposition and recognized the self-evident fact that constitutional amendments must represent the sentiment and carry the approval of practically the unanimous vote of the people of the United States they would have presented an amendment that could have been adopted.

But the Republicans insisted on narrow partisan action. It must be a Republican amendment or none. The Republican majority of the judiciary committee refused permission to the Democratic minority to either debate or offer amendments in committee. It even became apparent that, under guise of a constitutional amendment directed against trusts, a scheme was being devised which would transfer to congress and take away from the states the practical legislative control of all corporations, combinations and partnerships, not only of trusts, but even of labor organizations, farmers' associations and mutual benefit associations.

Representative Littlefield of Ohio was put forward to champion the amendment. A few weeks ago he started the country by his denunciation of the Republicans for stultifying themselves in erecting a tariff wall between Porto Rico and the United States. He gained some brief notoriety by his independent dance on the quarter deck of the Republican caucus, but when Mark Hanna yelled "Low bridge!" Littlefield promptly ducked.

His defense of the amendment was not satisfactory even to the Republicans. It was characterized by the narrowest of partisan animosity, which had the effect, if it had any at all, of solidifying Democratic opposition and defeating the amendment.

It can only be presumed that that was the Republican purpose. It certainly fits in with all Republican action bearing upon the trusts. It is over three years since McKinley entered the White House, yet the Republicans wait until a week of the adjournment of congress to bring forward legislation bearing on the trusts.

The Republicans have allowed weeks of debate on comparatively unimportant measures, yet they allowed scarcely 12 hours for debate on the most radical proposition for amending the constitution that has ever been offered.

It is only too evident that they had no intention of passing the amendment or of its ever securing ratification. It was a political subterfuge pure and simple, designed to fool the country in the vain endeavor to re-elect McKinley in November.

The main feature of the amendment was contained in section 2: "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise."

The Democrats immediately pointed out that this could be made to embrace labor unions, farmers' alliances and benefit associations and offered an amendment narrowing the operation of the section to corporations and combinations of capital, but this proposition the Republican leaders refused even the poor privilege of a test vote, fearing to have their party put on record on so important a matter.

Attention was called to the fact, and by a prominent Republican at that, Representative McCall of Massachusetts, that such an enormous centralization of power over every combination even to the extent of a partnership would subvert the whole plan of government, practically destroy the remaining rights of states and reduce congress to the most corrupt body the world has ever seen.

An amendment offered by the Democrats to make the power of the states concurrent with that of the general government in respect of the proposed amendment was also rejected, and the Republican argument was that it would lead to conflicts of jurisdiction. This argument is powerful when it is remembered that the states have concurrent jurisdiction with the general government in a hundred directions now and a conflict of jurisdiction is almost unrecorded.

For instance, nearly every state has laws against selling liquor without a license, with punishment by fine and imprisonment. The federal government has similar laws covering identical the same offense, yet who ever heard of the federal government and a state being brought into collision over the execution of these laws or the punishment of criminals?

The state of New York and the national government have quarantine regulations affecting the port of New York, yet the two functions are carried on in relation to the same vessels without a sign of friction.

Conceding for the argument that the amendment might be directed against trusts, two further points were made by the Democrats. First, a trust would never have to take out a charter in Canada to keep itself from official scrutiny in the United States and yet be protected in all its property rights and transactions by international law and existing treaties with Great Britain.

Second, that by specific declarations of the power of congress relative to trusts its powers become more limited than in the general declaration of power already reposed in congress in the "general welfare" clause of the constitution and the one giving it power to regulate interstate commerce. By this limitation the means would be put in the hands of corporation judges to destroy the effect of any legislation which might be adopted to control trusts.

The Republicans were almost panic stricken when a proposition was offered empowering congress to tax the trusts irrespective of the constitutional limitation against any direct taxation not heeded in proportion to the population of the several states. This power would have been so directly upon the root of the trust evil that the Republicans had no intention of permitting it to get before the people in the form of a constitutional amendment.

By the defeat of the Republican constitutional amendment and the striking Democratic analysis of its dangerous character the Republicans have lost one of the principal arguments with which they intended to go before the people. Its spurious purpose has been made too manifest, and very little will be heard upon the stump on the part of Republican orators of this discreditable attempt to secure an judgment on one of the principal issues before the people.

L. A. Wirtz.

CONCERNING TRUSTS.

Evil Could Be Curbed if Existing Laws Were Enforced.

The minority reports on the antitrust constitutional amendment and the antitrust bill reported by the Republican majority of the house judiciary committee severely arraign the majority of the judiciary committee, alleging that the proposed remedy against trusts was formed for party and political considerations and not with any real purpose of dealing with the trust subject.

Taking up the trust question, the report says that when it is found that the chief of those whose duty it is to prosecute offenders against the law persistently "fails and refuses to prosecute any of them the question arises, Are we suffering most from a lack of law or power to make law or from a lack of officers willing to enforce the law? We should not drop into the notion of considering the law futile so long as we are afflicted with executors of the law who will not so much as try to execute it."

The minority says that the arch-enemies of the trusts should be dealt with as are those under the antitrust laws or under "fraud" orders. They should be denied the mails as the lottery and the swindler are denied the mails.

"Our conclusion is," the report says, "that if the existing laws were enforced much would be done toward lessening the trust evil, but those whose duty it is to enforce these laws will not perform that duty."—National Democrat.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Now is the Time to Exercise Good Sense in Politics.

It is to be regretted that so many Populists are attached so much more closely to their party organization than to the principles it professes to espouse. It ought to make very little difference to a Populist whether Populist candidates are in the field. They would have no chance of election. But it ought to make much difference whether an opportunity to popularize the Democratic party is allowed to go by default.

Within the Democratic party at this moment a struggle between plutocracy and the essential principles of Populism is going on, and every diversion like that of the Populists counts for the plutocracy in that struggle. Every Jeffersonian Democrat drawn away in a wild goose chase for the dubious spoils, the empty honors and the more than doubtful educational advantages of a third party campaign is so much gain for the Whittneys who seek again to climb into the saddle of Democratic leadership and domination. These are times in politics when good sense is quite as important as good motives.—Chicago Puddle.

Tax Special Privileges.

No constitutional amendment such as is proposed giving to congress the power to regulate or suppress trusts is worth anything except for campaign purposes. No legislation can remove or even palliate the evil unless by means of the abolition of special privileges through taxation, and the several states can do that. Without a constitutional amendment congress could build telegraphs and railroads, both of which would greatly limit the power of trusts by preventing discriminations.—San Francisco Star.

McKinley's Responsibility.

It should not be forgotten that Rathbone owed his Cuban place to services rendered to Mark Hanna in denouncing the Ohio legislature. Yet, after making such appointments, President McKinley hopes to be exonerated for the logical consequences, the robbery that followed.—Albany Argus.

A "Business" Administration.

Hanna said on inauguration day that McKinley's was to be a "business" administration. It has certainly proved to be one, with all the usual accessories of business even to robbing the money drawer.

The Three M's.

The newspapers are very much exercised over malaria and mosquitoes, but McKinley is worse than either or both.

Referring to Cuba.

"We are going to make all we can out of it."—General Grover of Ohio to Congress.

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A. N. PRATT, Sec'y.

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