TEXAS BANKERS IN SESSION.

Three Hundred and Fifty of Them Are at Galveston.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HILLIARD

Contained a Plan for Aiding the Texas Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. Report of Secretary.

Galveston, Texas, March 20.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Texas Bankers' association opened here this morning with the largest attendance in the history of the organization. While it was impossible to secure the exact attendance, a safe estimate is that there were fully 350 bankers here when the meeting was called to order and others arrived during the day and on the trains tonight. The local committee had not expected such a large attendance and on this account there was some difficulty in securing rooms for all at first. After only a temporary delay, however, all were provided for, though some of them are sleeping five in a room at the hotels. Most of the visitors have attended conventions before, however, and they are putting up with the usual inconveniences attendant upon securing accommodations on occasions of large gatherings good naturedly.

Before repairing to Harmony club hall, where the meetings are being held, many of the bankers gathered at the hotels and naturally began discussing the situation at Galveston and her sea wall project. From the expressions heard by a Post representative, it is evident that the city of Galveston has the sympathy of the bankers of the State in its great enterprise. The bankers, of course, are able to assist if necessary and the indications are that many of them will do so.

Apparently the excursion to Havana was first on the minds of the visitors who arrived here this morning, one of the questions usually asked when greetings were exchanged being relative to the excursion. As has been previously mentioned in The Post, the accommodations on the ship which is to take the party from New Orleans to Havana have already been taken. An arrangement has been made, however, whereby the Mallory steamship Denver, which sails next Saturday, will take such of the party as desire to go that way. The Denver will stop at Key West and those who go this way can then proceed to Havana and join the remainder of the party.

While apparently pleasure was uppermost in the minds of the visitors there were quite a number who entertained more serious thoughts even while outside of the regular sessions of the organization. Among this number were several bankers from New York, Chicago and other Northern and Eastern cities who have come here for the purpose of securing information regarding the methods of bankers in Texas. The oil, rice and lumber business of Southern and Eastern Texas and the remarkable prosperity of the State generally, has attracted the attention of the Northern financiers and they are anxious to secure connections in this State which will enable them to reap some of the fruit of her prosperity.

As the visiting bankers passed into Harmony club hall, where the sessions are being held, each was presented with a badge, until the supply was exhausted. There were 250 of these badges and there were a larger number of members who came after the supply of badges had given out.

The meeting was called to order by President H. P. Hilliard of Austin, who introduced Rev. William M. Harris of this city, who delivered the opening prayer. This was followed by the old style welcome on behalf of the city by Judge W. T. Austin, president of the board of city commissioners. He in a brief, but cordial, way thanked the visitors for selecting Galveston as a place of holding their convention and extended the hospitality of theirs to them.

Col. Jonathan Lane of the Merchants National bank of Houston delivered the response to the address of welcome. He opened his address with the remark that the bankers always adopted the shortest method possible in keeping their books and that their language was usually a short direct language, therefore he considered that his address should be short. He said that he had shared the hospitality of Galveston before and so had many of his associates and that they knew they would be entertained handsomely before they came here on this occasion. He next dwelt upon the natural commercial and climatic advantages of Galveston and said that while the city was blessed in this way, it was greater blessed having inhabitants such as people this city. He then paid a glowing tribute to the courageous conduct of the citizens of Galveston since the storm of 1900.

President Hilliard delivered his annual address, in part as follows:

Fellow Bankers of Texas, Ladies and Gentlemen: In assuming the duties of the presidency of this association at Houston last May, some of you will recollect that I exhorted you to aid me in getting up a "revival." How well we have succeeded in this good work will be attested by reports of other officers who will follow.

It is no small gratification to me to be able to tell you that we have had over 175 "conversions" and accessions." This increase is more than in any previous three years and is an increase of some 35 per cent over the total membership ten months ago.

The questions of interest to this association, such as "The District System," "The Bank Money Order," "Indemnity Bonds," and "The Protective Feature," will be so fully discussed in reports by other officers and committee chairmen that I will touch but lightly on them.

If the "District System" is continued, the by-laws should be changed to increase the number of districts and permit the holding of district conventions where the members may desire them instead of at fixed points.

"The Bank Money Order" impresses me as being a good thing and should be encouraged by members. I do not believe its benefits are fully understood, or it would be more generally adopted. It is the only way to get our share of the business which now goes to the postoffice and express companies.

While the State was not blessed last year as in the year before, in the size of the leading crops, Texas has continued her march of progress, and, as I said last May, she has only now reached her commercial majority; just attained her age.

With the enactment of laws which will invite and protect capital instead of repelling it, there is no reason why Texas should not, within a few years, take the position her resources, properly and fully developed, will entitle her to assume among her sister States. And right here—with your permission I want to say something on a subject more important, I think, to all of us than any one of those mentioned. As with men, so with States and communities: "There is a tide in the affairs of all which, taken at its flood, leads on to glory."

There has never in the material and physical history of this State, been an opportunity so full of advantages to all the people as that of the St. Louis World's Fair. An exhibition at that great exposition of the resources of this State would do in a few months, at comparatively little cost, what, under ordinary conditions, would require years if, indeed, there could

H. P. HILLIARD, President.

ever be a systematic, wholesale and general illustration of the wonderful resources of Texas. No world's fair of any country has approached in magnitude of design the one to be held at St. Louis. The plan is upon a scale of size and magnificence never before contemplated, much less attempted, and it is not too much to say that it will be the most comprehensive world's fair of history.

Excepting the Declaration of Independence and the firing on Fort Sumpter, there is perhaps no event in our history the effects of which were more far-reaching and important than the purchase of Louisiana.

There will be spent on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903 a sum, doubling the original cost of the purchase. Already the citizens of St. Louis, the corporation of St. Louis and the United States government have paid in a sum equal to this, and the State of Missouri a million more.

St. Louis is by right, as she is in fact, the undisputed commercial metropolis of the great West, of which so large a part is included in the original Louisiana purchase. In the fifteen States and Territories of the Louisiana purchase there are nearly 60,000 miles of railroad. These figures show the marvelous development of this section. Statistics show that for the year 1900 the value of the corn crops of this region was $714,000,000; oat $71,000,000; wheat $152,000,000; barley $10,000,000; rye $2,500,000; potatoes $22,000,000; hay $155,000,000; cotton $76,000,000; wool $15,000,000; farm animals $827,000,000; silver $35,000,000; gold $77,500,000.

The bank capital of the National banks in the Louisiana purchase is $[illegible], with a surplus of $30,000,000. The deposits in National banks are $730,000,000, while the assets of all the banks are $1,100,000,000.

There are over 3,000,000 school children in this district, to teach whom it requires an army of over 100,000, and on whom there is spent annually $37,000,000.

To write up the attractions and exhibits there are in this section referred to as the "Louisiana purchase," more than 5000 newspapers. It is said that there are 2[illegible]000,000 people living within twelve hours' ride by rail from St. Louis.

What more auspicious occasion could you have for making known the advantages of Texas? There will go to that fair people of a class and character needed in Texas. They are the people who have made the bleak and barren prairies of Kansas and Nebraska to blossom as a garden of God. They are the people who have wrenched from the savage and the sage and made habitable the arid plains of Utah and Wyoming. They are the people we need in Texas to fill up the miles of uninhabited land we now pay taxes on.

It takes backs and bellies to make both ends meet. One has to be covered; the other filled.

We need more people here, as well as more money.

The importance of Texas being represented at this world's fair can not be exaggerated, and there is no section of the State—scarcely a product—that will not be directly benefited by a display. How to do this is the question.

The banking capital of this State is now over $20,000,000; the surplus about $11,000,000, making a working capital of something over $40,000,000. One-tenth of 1 per cent of the $20,000,000 capital would be $20,000. Suppose the Texas Bankers' association, as an association, should say to its members and to the other banks and incorporated institutions in the State: "We want Texas to have an exhibit at the World's Fair and we will assess our stock one-tenth of 1 per cent to help have one." There would at once be imparted to the people a confidence that might be lacking if any individual undertook the fathering of the scheme.

There is hardly a bank or banker, be his business ever so small, who will not own that he will be benefited to the extent of his subscription. Making an assessment in this way bears proportionately on all, and I firmly believe that if the association fathered such a scheme, nine-tenths of the banks would respond. Take a bank with a capital of only $10,000, will you tell me that this bank will not be benefited $10, or that any one would refuse to subscribe if he knew his money would be spent judiciously? Why, if only one emigrant came to the county, he would get his money back.

If the association took this matter up, I believe that many other industries of the State would act with it.

In this connection I would specially recommend to you an effort to get passed by the next session of the legislature an appropriation for the World's Fair.

2. A change in the law regulating the settlement of county collectors' accounts with the State treasurer. As the law now stands, the treasurer will not accept a draft on any bank, even in Austin, but encourages the use of the express companies and the postoffice department; the latter, perhaps, the grandest monopoly of the civilized world. The postoffice department pays no taxes in Texas. The express companies—also monopolists—contribute a very small percentage of taxes as compared with that paid by the banks, and it appears to me a little remarkable that in a State where so much stress is laid upon monopolies, these two gigantic institutions should be encouraged to the positive detriment of the 500 banks in the State, whose checks and whose customers' checks are constantly refused by the State department in settlement of their accounts with the State. I refer here not only to county collectors' accounts, but to all other indebtedness due the State. It is an established fact that 96 per cent of all the business done in this country is done by check, and the hardship worked on the people of Texas—not on the banks at Austin—but on the people of Texas, by the inability of officers to use checks in a legitimate way, is an outrage and a reflection on the intelligence of the people who make laws for Texas.

I would urge also upon you the advantages to be derived by the State and by the people from the passage of a law creating subtreasuries, or rather depositories. Texas is one of seven States in the Union whose money is kept in the vaults of the State treasury.

I would also specially urge the re-establishment of the bureau of statistics and history and the appropriation for ample money to maintain this important branch in a most efficient form.

In nothing is the great stride Texas is making more apparent than in the increased railroad mileage. In 1871 Texas had but 571 miles of road. In 1880 this had increased to 3224 miles. In 1890 the steel rail had lengthened to 8710 miles, while in 1901 over 16,155 miles of the world's greatest civilizer was spanning Texas fields and Texas prairies, carrying products strangers to the soil but a few years previous.

The banking capital of this State has grown proportionately and today we have considerably over $30,000,000 capital, besides a surplus fund of some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 more. There are 229 private banks in Texas and 284 National banks. In 1880 there were but 117 banks in Texas, of which only thirteen were National, the combined capital being but $1,300,000. In 1890 there were 286 banks in the State, the National banks alone having a capital of over $20,000,000, with deposits of over $85,000,000.

The taxable values have grown from $357,000,000 in 1881 to nearly $1,000,000,000 in 1901.

Let us move onward and upward. Let us so conduct ourselves as to make membership in the Texas Bankers association an honor and the words "Texas banker" a synonym of truth and integrity.

I say not to you "Fling away ambition;" for while by that sin fell some angels, by that virtue have risen thousands to adorn the world and glorify the Maker of Man.

This was followed by the report of secretary J. W. Butler of Clifton as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: For you and myself I bespeak the happiness we feel in being in Galveston on this auspicious occasion. The cordial welcome extended the association by the bankers and business men of this city is a complete fulfillment of the promises and invitation at our last convention. Texas bankers love Galveston. It is a favorite city. We are here for the fourth time in eighteen years, while no other Texas city has been honored by this body more than twice in the same period. Of a truth all Texas feels a pride in Galveston. Though storm-tossed and scarcelied by the awful flood of September, 1900, she has risen Phœnix-like from the wreck and ruin of that fateful calamity and has been rehabilitated. We have seen the exhibition of her magnanimous citizenship in their generous subscription to her breakwater bonds, and many have been the hearty responses from outside the city to this magnificent enterprise. Texans, yes, one-fourth of the United States north of us, join in a glad "Hail, Galveston!" I have received so many letters from all parts of Texas expressing pleasure that I reveal no secret when I say we are all glad that this was made the convention city for 1902.

I congratulate the bankers of the State on our present prosperity. It is an index of the prosperity of the people, wonderful is the progress that has been made in the development of our latent resources. And the establishment of banking facilities has kept pace with other advancements. Texas leads all other States in the number of new banks organized in the past year.

You will pardon these preliminary remarks. They are given to prepare you for the prosperity of the Texas Bankers' association.

We have entered upon new duties. Plans for greater usefulness and mutual benefit have been inaugurated. I will briefly refer to the new departments of work that have been taken up by the secretary's office.

The "bank money order" system, introduced at the Fort Worth convention, 1900, was perfected in the beginning of the present administration; new and attractive advertising was issued and each member supplied with some and the revised stamp that makes bank drafts "bank money orders." The advertising compares favorably with that of our aggressive competitors. Many of the members have placed orders through the secretary for additional supplies. Requests for quantities of our advertising matter have been filed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and even far away Washington. Our members are delighted with the working of the plan, and especially its simplicity and convenience. New members will find the plan described in the souvenir book being distributed here. Its special points of advantage are no special stationery required, no separate accounts necessary and members retain the fees. It has been a very potent factor in maintaining our old membership and bringing in new members.

At last convention an arrangement was entered into with the National Surety company of New York whereby they appointed this association sole agent for Texas in the matter of solicitation of bonds for bank officers and employes. The association is allowed a commission on such bonds placed

J. W. BUTLER, Secretary.

through the secretary, which is called a reward fund. The net returns from this enterprise has not reached expectations, while involving extra labor and expense. Yet we feel that the plan has hardly been given a fair trial and it is worth continuing a year. We have valuable information in hand regarding expirations of members' bonds and higher rates paid, so that we may hope for better returns. The company advise that they have not withdrawn authority from their agents in Texas to write bonds for banks, for the reason that the arrangement with Texas Bankers' association has not been productive of the results they anticipated. However, they say they will gladly do so when it is indicated that the enterprise is going to receive the proper encouragement. The gross returns or commissions from this undertaking amount to $67.10.

The past year has been unparalleled in our history in this regard. It seems a vast army of professional forgers and swindlers swept down on Texas as a virgin field for their artifice. Many have been the reports to the secretary of losses from this source. It was planned at the beginning of the year to introduce into our work the system of promptly advising members of all frauds and the methods employed. This brought with it considerable additional correspondence in following up, apprehending and convicting these characters. We have been kept busy in this work, but feel the results have justified the labor. Four professional bank swindlers have been arrested and the association may claim some credit for it. This should be gratifying to every member.

The effort has been well received, encouraged, and we believe a continuation of the plan will cause professional bank swindlers to look for the sign and hesitate to ply their vocation on a member. This new work and strenuous effort has contributed largely to our increase in membership. I would recommend that hereafter there be issued from the secretary's office, monthly or oftener, a small quarto which we might call "The Texas Banker." By this medium could be given notices of depredations upon members, report new members and other items of interest. Members would be kept in touch and brief discussions of important topics could be inserted. Enough advertising would probably be offered to defray the expenses. Something of the kind is almost necessary to retain our large membership.

My account with the treasurer shows as follows:

Remittances.

Amount brought over from previous year	$1,287 83
Dues of three new members for year 1901	15 00
Drafts on 289 old members for annual dues, $5	1,445 00
Drafts on 93 new members for year 1902, $5 each	465 00
Drafts on 24 new members for ten months, 1902, at $4	96 00
From advertising patronage in last proceedings	165 00
Commissions on fidelity bonds, National Surety company	97 10
Total	$3,570 98
From which we deduct	
The drafts on old members returned unpaid	$50 00
Drafts on treasurer as per vouchers	1,724 15
Total	$1,774 15
Balance in treasurer's hands	$1,796 83

Membership.

Our membership at last convention numbered	291
Losses by failure, liquidation, consolidation and withdrawals	12
New members added	117
Membership now	396

This splendid number places Texas fourth in rank among the associations of the United States. New York comes first, then follows Pennsylvania, Illinois and Texas. This association will now be entitled to eight representatives in the convention of the American Bankers' association. Our

T. J. GROCE,
Chairman Local Entertainment Committee

increase in membership is 40 per cent, surpassing the record of all other associations for any single year.

With the increase in members has come the increase in duties of the secretary. However imperfect it has been done there has been in it a pleasure and a desire for greater things for Texas Bankers' association. I am grateful to the membership for the many kind expressions of encouragement that have indeed been a help to me.

The increase has brought with it larger income and the possibility of yet more effective co-operation. We are now able to attempt great things in the way of prosecuting crime against our members.

It is a source of gratification to me to know that there exists the utmost harmony and good fellowship among all the Texas bankers, and you and I join in the hope that this happy condition may always continue.

Following is the report of committee on information and statistics.

The secretary furnishes us the following information and statistics:

Texas leads in the number of new National banks established since the new law became effective March 4, 1900, the number being to this date 129, with an aggregate capital of nearly $5,000,000.

Pennsylvania follows with 90. Oklahoma shows well with 54 and the Indian Territory 45.

The total number of new banks established in Texas in the past fourteen months, which includes both National and private banks, is approximately 158, of these 94 are National and 44 private banks.

Three banks have failed in Texas since our last convention, viz.:

Bank of Childress.
Citizens' Bank of Belton.
W. H. Westfall & Co., bankers, Burnet.

Two National banks are liquidating, First National Bank of Hearne and Citizens' National Bank, Jacksboro.

Texas has astonished the world with her oil discoveries. The census bureau reports that are being issued from time to time give information that should be of interest, particularly that in which it is stated that at the time of the census of 1900 there was $2,227,184 capital invested in cotton manufactories in Texas, and the values of the products of these factories $1,700,000. The number of looms in operation 1015. These figures have been largely increased since that time. The visit of the delegations of business men from New York and St. Louis have been a revelation to our guests, advertising the magnificent resources of our State.

It is with sorrow we report the following deaths since we last met:

C. M. Cass, assistant cashier Farmers' National bank, Hempstead; A. A. De Berry, cashier San Angelo National bank, San Angelo; M. J. Coggin, of Coggin Bros. & Ford, bankers, Brownwood.

The following bank swindlers have been apprehended through the efforts of the association:

J. C. Gray, who swindled banks at Ardmore, I. T., and was taken there.

G. W. Justice, who will answer charges at Sherman, Howe, Greenville and Hempstead.

J. Martin, who will be tried at Cuero for swindling at Yoakum.

De Witt Clinton Huffman, who operated at McGregor, Fort Worth and Texarkana. He was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y.

We are also glad to report that William Davis, who burglarized the First bank of Chico (a member) on December 30, was been convicted and sentenced for three years. The association has offered rewards for his side.

The repeal of the war revenue tax on bank capital, as also the return of imprinted bank stationery, has been reported favorably by the committee in congress. Texas Bankers' association co-operated with other associations in securing this relief.

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS.

Growth of the association:

Membership in 1898	192
Membership in 1899	221
Membership in 1900	250
Membership in 1901	291
Membership in 1902	396

There is a renewed impetus in railroad construction. The western portion of Texas is being largely benefited in this regard.

The treasurer's report was followed by J. F. McAshan of Houston on "Branch Banks and Asset Currency."

A paper on "Collateral Insurance," by Hon. Jefferson Johnson of Austin, was read, Mr. Johnson being absent.

"Louisiana Purchase Exposition," by Hon. E. B. Perkins of Dallas and Hon. A. W. Houston of San Antonio.

"Necessity and Advisability of Moving Quarantine Line on Cattle," by Hon. Sam Webb of Albany.

"Benefits Arising from Reciprocal Relations Between Bankers," by E. O. Tenison of Dallas.

"Reminiscences of Early Banking in Texas," led by Colonel J. Z. Miller, Sr., of Belton and all the old-timers participated.

The local committee had arranged a unique program of entertainment in the way of a sail on the bay this afternoon and a "smoker" at night with more or less oratory. Among the responses, "What Should be Texas' Attitude Towards the St. Louis World's Fair?" Louis J. Wortham; "Texas' Relations to Her Deep Water Ports," Senator Stafford of Mineola.

At 8:30 o'clock tonight the Bankers' association assembled at Harmony club hall and enjoyed a smoker. R. Waverly Smith acted as toastmaster. Hon. R. N. Stafford of Mineola responded to the toast "Texas' Relation to her Deep Water Port." He spoke of the importance of the port of Galveston to the State and mentioned how the export and import business of the port has grown and the present shipping facilities here. In the matter of protection he remarked that the city should and would have the aid of the entire State. Commissioner I. H. Kempner of Galveston responded to the toast "Civic Pride and Love of Home."

Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio spoke on the subject "The Opportunity of Texas." He said that the New York visitors had criticised some of the legislation enacted by the State of Texas during their visit last year and that it was important that financiers should be encouraged to invest their money here and granted the same protection and privileges of others. He said that it was the duty of all citizens to take interest in politics and see that no unfair legislation was permitted. The anti-trust law was attacked by Mr. Chamberlain during the course of his remarks.

L. J. Selby of Galveston delivered a humorous address which was followed by a speech by Louis J. Wortham of Austin on "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition." He dwelt upon the importance of representation from the suggestion made by President Hilliard of the association in his address this morning and donate one-tenth of one per cent of their capital stock toward the enterprise. The capital stock of the banks in Texas is $30,000,000 and the donation requested would, therefore, be $30,000.

J. W. Blake of Sherman responded to a toast "The Ladies."

WRIGHT GOT LIFE TERM

HE PLEADED GUILTY TO ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Crime Committed Tuesday, an Indictment Was Returned Wednesday and Conviction Resulted Thursday.

San Marcos, Texas, March 20.—The negro, Henry Wright, indicted yesterday for attempted assault on a white girl, was tried and sentenced in the district court today to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

He pleaded guilty and his identity and guilt were conclusively proven by irrefutable testimony. The whole proceedings occupied less than one hour, the jury, of his own selection, being out less than three minutes.

He could find no one to defend him, though he offered $200 cash in hand.

The crime was committed Tuesday.

HIGHER COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—The following proceedings were had in the supreme court today:

Applications refused: Joe Redinger vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, Fannin county; A. J. Brotherton et al. vs. Anderson, Evans & Ward, Leon; L. Pastor & Co. vs. J. E. Anderson et al., Leon; Harry Waff et al. vs. Lucy Sessums et al., Harris; Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. Britton Davis, El Paso; T. M. Stroud vs. H. P. Hawkins et al., Hill; T. M. Stroud vs. T. G. Hawkins, Hill; Josie Tippet et al. vs. M. M. Brooks (written opinion), Hunt; M. L. Stratton et al. vs. Volney Robinson, Jr., Johnson; Volney Robinson, Jr. vs. M. L. Stratton et al., Johnson.

Dismissed for want of jurisdiction: Jacob Heidrich vs. K. H. Habermann, Comal; certified questions answered: M. L. Naquin et al. vs. Texas Savings and Real Estate Investment Association, Harris; Western Union Telegraph Company vs. R. Cobb, Jr., Montague.

Affirmed: Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company vs. R. S. Dilworth, Caldwell.

Reversed and remanded: Louis and E. J. Hille vs. Roman Hettich, Bexar.

Submitted: J. L. Lewis et al. vs. H. G. Ross et al., Mills.

Ordered, that rule 4 of rules for the supreme court be so amended as hereafter to read as follows:

"Upon refusal by this court of an application for a writ of error, the clerk shall retain the application, together with the transcript and accompanying papers, for fifteen days from the day of the rendition of the judgment refusing the writ. At the end of which time, if no motion for a rehearing has been filed, or upon the overruling of the dismissal of such motion in case one has been filed, he shall transmit to the clerk of the court of civil appeals, to which the writ of error was sought to be sued out, a certified copy of the orders of this court denying such application, and overruling the motion for rehearing, in case such motion has been filed; and shall return all the file papers of the court to the clerk thereof, but shall not return the petition for the writ of error. A motion for a rehearing of an application is not a matter of right. But in case one, in which some new argument is urged upon one or more points in the application, or some new authority is cited, is filed during the term in which the judgment refusing the application is rendered, it may be considered, provided it be confined to the new matter presented. Motions for postponing of applications filed after the adjournment for the term can not be considered. The presentation of any point previously presented in the application, without urging some new argument or citing some new authority, will be deemed a sufficient ground for dismissing the motion."

First Court of Appeals.

Galveston, Texas, March 20.—Proceedings in the First court of civil appeals:

Affirmed: E. L. Angier vs. J. B. Jones, from Walker.

Reversed and dismissed: Delmus Givens vs. Marius Delpirat, from Nueces.

Reversed and remanded: Houston East and West Texas Railway Company vs. Allan Scale, from Nacogdoches.

Affirmed on certificate: S. G. Loughridge et al. vs. John M. Moore, from Fort Bend.

Final order of dismissal entered: Warwick Duke et al vs. E. B. Wheeler et al, from Shelby.

Motions for rehearing refused: John P. Davison vs. Tom C. Day, from Nacogdoches; Warwick Duke et al vs. E. B. Wheeler et al, from Shelby.

Motion for issuance of mandate granted: Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Breana Johnson, from Harris.

Cases submitted: Direct Navigation Company vs. George Anderson, from Harris; Hope Grain and Mercantile Company vs. Sam Lucas, from Anderson; J. D. Proctor vs. J. G. Blackburn et al, from Harris; Rob Lattin vs. Lawrence Sleet, from Nacogdoches; W. W. Simonton vs. Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company, from Harris; Houston Ice and Brewing Company vs. North Galveston Improvement Company, from Galveston; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Jim Jackson, from Harris; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Grant Holms, from Harris; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. D. L. Phillips, from Harris; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Tom Cunnigan, from Harris.

Set for submission on April 3, 1902: Beverly Hunter et al vs. Della Eastham et al, from Walker; George Smith vs. August Abadie et al, from Galveston; Butler & Bowman vs. Holmes & McPherson et al, from Panola; W. W. Hoskins et al vs. J. S. Daugherty, from Harris; J. S. Brown Hardware Company vs. Indiana Stove Works, from Galveston; R. M. Willis vs. J. P. Alles et al, executors, from Galveston; F. F. Chen et al vs. Mary A. Zweth et al, from Harris; Supreme Council Catholic Knights of America vs. O. F. Gambiati et al, from Harris.

Suspects Were Released.

Lake Charles, La., March 20.—The three suspects who were in jail awaiting investigation in the little Iris Kendall murder are now at liberty. The jury found nothing to warrant their detention any longer.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

QUARANTINE PROCLAIMED

To Take Effect Fifteen Days Later Than Last Year.

AN AGRICULTURAL BUREAU IS NEEDED

Commissioner Johnson Will Make Recommendation to the Next Legislature—New Charters Filed.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—The governor today issued the regular summer quarantine proclamation, which becomes effective fifteen days later than it did last year. Several changes are made over former proclamations of a similar nature. It is as follows:

Proclamation by the governor of the State of Texas.

Be it known that I, Joseph D. Sayers, governor of the State of Texas, by authority vested in me by the laws of this State, do hereby declare that quarantine shall be established on the gulf coast and Rio Grande border on and after April 15, 1902, and it shall continue until closed by proclamation.

Said quarantine shall apply to all vessels, persons or things coming from places infected by yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, or cholera, and all places south of 25 degrees north latitude shall be considered infected unless proof to the contrary be submitted to the State health officer, and special exemption be granted to said places, and persons from such places are prohibited from entering this State within a period of ten days.

I further declare quarantine against any person or persons infected or liable to be infected with yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, or cholera, either within or without the State, and direct the quarantine officers of the State and health officers of the counties and towns to establish local quarantine around any and all such persons whenever discovered.

The coast quarantine stations shall be governed by the following rules:

Rule 1. Ten days must have elapsed from the day of sailing from an infected point before vessels will be allowed to enter the ports of Texas, except fruit vessels and such vessels as have been given written permits to do so.

Rule 2. Vessels arriving outside the bar of Texas ports with sickness on board at time of arrival, of either yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague or cholera must not be brought inside of the bar by pilots, but must be at once reported to the local quarantine officer, who will at once report same to the State health officer and he will endeavor to have such vessel ordered to the nearest United States marine hospital station for treatment.

Rule 3. Vessels from an infected place having had sickness or deaths en route, but having no sickness at the time of arrival will be disinfected and held five full days after disinfection, under observation, before being released, and a longer time if considered necessary by the State health officer.

Rule 4. Vessels from places actually infected and having been at sea longer than ten days will be disinfected and held under observation five full days, unless special permission is given by the State health officer to enter sooner.

Rule 5. Vessels from places south of 25 degrees north latitude, with clean bills of health, and having had no sickness on board will be disinfected and held three days after disinfection, unless special permission is given by the State health officer to enter sooner.

Rule 6. Iron steamships arriving from uninfected ports south of 25 degrees north latitude with no cargo or passengers with clean bills of health from last clearance, and the clearance preceding the last, and in good sanitary condition at the time of arrival may be permitted to enter after being disinfected, without further detention, if, in the judgment of the local quarantine officers, it is safe to do so.

Rule 7. Vessels wishing to engage in the fruit, cattle or crude petroleum trade will be allowed to do so under special restrictions and regulations governing the same.

All officials, military authorities and citizens of Texas are solicited to assist the quarantine officers in the execution of the above rules, and are earnestly requested to notify the governor of any dereliction of duty by officers or employes, or any other facts that will give greater efficiency to the quarantine service.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and have caused the seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Austin this the 20th day of March, A. D. 1902.

Joseph D. Sayers,
Governor.

John G. Tod, Secretary of State.

Department Notes.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—The Prussian National Insurance company of Stettin, Germany, filed its annual statement today with the insurance commissioner, paid its taxes, amounting to $153.58, and other fees, and was entered to do business in the State during the ensuing year.

Authority to do business in Texas was granted today to the Nelson Construction company of New Mexico. Capital stock $20,000.

The adjutant general's department is at work on the proposition to organize military companies in the State in towns which have no representation in the volunteer guard.

The pardon board has many visitors these days and applications for pardons are coming in rather rapidly.

The court of criminal appeals will be in session here next month.

The recording of land receipts for interest on school lands is now in progress in the treasury department.

The governor signed another batch of twenty patents to State land today.

The attorney general's department has been asked for an opinion on the subject of filing an application for public land on Sunday. The department answers in the effect that a county clerk is not required to open his office on Sunday for the purpose of receiving such applications.

Comptroller Lore has been out of town for the past few days on business.

An Agricultural Bureau.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—Insurance commissioner Johnson stated today that he would make recommendations to the next session of the legislature for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural bureau for the State to be conducted and operated separate and distinct from the present insurance department.

Conditions are arising and presenting themselves every day which clearly demonstrate to the commissioner that an agricultural bureau is absolutely necessary for the welfare and best interests of the State. Hundreds of letters are received by the commissioner every month making inquiries into the farming resources of the State, and in many cases the department is without facts and figures to give them the proper information on the resources in that line. There is a general belief that a department of this character is badly needed, as there is nothing which increases immigration to a State like a properly equipped bureau of this kind, and just at this time Texas is attracting a great deal of attention in the agricultural line all over the United States and will continue to do so for some time to come.

Charters Filed.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—The following charters were filed today:

Hollness Home for Orphan, Homeless and Friendless Children of Greenville. No capital stock, but property holdings to the amount of $2500. Incorporators, E. C. De Jernett, Miss Mattie Mallory, Lonnie Rogers and I. B. Williams.

Home Protective association of Texas of Decatur. No capital stock. Incorporators, G. W. Clark, Jr., C. H. Miller and I. P. Atterbery.

Federal Court Term.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—Owing to the new Federal court bill for Texas which becomes effective July 1, there will be no more sessions of the Federal court here until next February. Under the old law, the Federal court convened in Austin in February and July, but the new bill dispenses with the coming July session for Austin.

Transportation of Corpses.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—State Health Officer Tabor issued a proclamation today which prohibits the transportation of dead bodies when death is caused by smallpox. In diphtheria and other diseases transportation is permissable only after a thorough disinfection.

News Notes.

Mr. Norman Potter died this morning at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Morrow.

The revival meeting at the Tenth Street Methodist church is attracting large crowds, and those who attend are greatly pleased with the services.

This has been a record breaking year at the city high school in the way of attendance. Since the opening of school last fall only twenty-one pupils have discontinued their attendance.

Austin, Texas, March 20.—The 4-year-old child of John Hawthorne walked off a high cliff near the river today and was instantly killed. The child was playing with a dog at the time of the accident.

TEXAS OATS FOR EUROPE.

They Are to Be Used for Seed, It Is Stated.

Sherman, Texas, March 20.—Mr. W. P. Harrison of the firm of Pittman & Harrison and president of the Texas Grain Dealers' association, sold to a firm in New York, for export, 2500 bushels of Texas red rustproof seed oats. Mr. Harrison said: "In my twenty-five years' experience in the grain business this is the first sale I have ever made where the oats were consigned to Europe for seed purposes." Gratifying that reputation and merit of Texas production is recognized in Europe. If European farmers make a success of raising this class of oats export of seed for planting can be expected to grow rapidly and become an additional source of revenue to producers.

REQUISITION FOR NELSON.

Texas Courts Have Not Yet Passed on His Case.

San Antonio, Texas, March 20.—Sheriff H. C. Wiser of Clinton county, Mo., arrived here this evening with extradition papers for Christian C. Nelson, the alleged Rinefold bigamist. Nelson's application for a writ of habeas corpus was refused in the county court, where he is charged with adultery, and his attorney gave notice of appeal. Unless this charge is dismissed, which is not likely, the prisoner will be held here until tried, thus preventing the Missouri sheriff from taking him back.

MRS. LOUISA THOMPSON

Died at the Age of One Hundred and Two Years.

Cold Springs, Texas, March 19.—Mrs. Louisa Thompson, an old and respected citizen, died here yesterday at the advanced age of 102 years. Mrs. Thompson was San Jacinto county's oldest inhabitant, having lived here some seventy-five years. She had a number of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

So Sweet and Pleasing in Taste!

Mrs. C. Peterson, 625 Lake St., Topeka, Kan., speaking of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, says: "It has never failed to give entire satisfaction, and of all cough remedies, it is my favorite, and I must confess to my many friends that it will do, and has done, what is claimed for it—to speedily cure a cough or a cold; and it is so sweet and so pleasing in taste." 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottle at A. E. Kiesling's.

Cures Sciatic Rheumatism.

Mr. A. E. Simpson, 509 Craig St., Knoxville, Tenn., writes June 16th, 1899: "I have been trying the baths of Hot Springs, Ark., for sciatic rheumatism, but I get more relief from Ballard's Snow Liniment than any medicine or anything I have ever tried. Enclosed find postoffice order for $1.00. Send me a large bottle by Southern Express." Sold by A. E. Kiesling.

A Physician Writes.

"I am desirous of knowing if the profession can obtain Herbine in bulk for prescribing purposes? It has been of great use to me in treating cases of dyspepsia brought on by excesses or overwork. I have never known it to fail in restoring the organs affected to their healthful activity." Bottle at A. E. Kiesling's.

Children's Coughs and Colds.

Mr. Joe McGrath, 327 E. 1st St., Hutchinson, Kan., writes: "I have given Ballard's Horehound Syrup to my children for coughs and colds for the past four years, and find it the best medicine I ever used." Unlike many cough syrups, it contains no opiate but will soothe and heal any disease of the throat or lungs quicker than any other remedy. 25c, 50c and $1.00 at A. E. Kiesling's.

TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prize fighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs and stomach must act to perfection.

Whether we endorse prize fighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which men arrive at such physical perfection.

James Jeffries, the present champion heavy-weight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey. In the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training, and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and to keep the digestion absolutely perfect, so that every muscle and nerve would be at its highest capabilities.

This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of these great pugilists used a well known natural digestive tablet sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach requires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen the stomach and insure perf