

A CARD.

The celebrated Royal Baking Powder can be had of the following grocers in Fort Worth, viz.:

BATEMAN & SONS, Wholesale.
FORT WORTH CIGAR CO., Retail.
TURNER, McClure & Co., Retail.
FENDLEY, Retail.
BROWN & SONS, Retail.

The unexcelled strength of the Royal, as certified by the highest powder authorities makes it the only powder to use, even at a higher price than others. The Royal is made of the finest materials of the highest quality and is guaranteed to be over-estimated in the selection of an article of food. The Royal is a giant in the kitchen, producing food that is rare, delicious, sweet and in the end most economical.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by
CARTER'S
LITTLE
PILLS.

They relieve Dis-
tress from Dyspepsia,
Indigestion and Too
Rich Eating. A per-
fect cure for Bilious-
ness, Headache, Drow-
ziness, Bad Taste in the
Mouth, Colic, Constipation, Pain in the Side, TOR-
PID LIVER, Etc. They regulate the Bowels
and give the system a healthy action. Only one
pill will take. Only one pill will
be necessary. Price, 25 cents.
J. C. FLEMING, M.D., Prop'r, N. Y. City.

LOCALETES.

By actual count forty-seven residences
are in course of construction on the South
Side.

All the lots for the stove foundry have
been taken and a meeting of the sub-
scribers will be held in a few days. Mr.
Rowe has worked diligently and to some
purpose for this great enterprise.

Col. E. W. Taylor returned last night
from Eureka Springs, where his wife is
spending the summer. He reports the
crops in Texas, as far as he saw, mag-
nificent. He predicts the greatest pros-
perity for Fort Worth during the coming
fall and winter.

Encouraging news was received yester-
day from Europe about the Calverton
air line. There is a first-class pros-
pect of placing the company's bonds.
One of the gentlemen deeply interested
in Fort Worth saw the part of the road
first constructed will be that between
Galveston and Fort Worth.

Texas canned fruits and vegetables are
becoming known in Denver. Gen.
Cameron says that a dealer there told
him he had bought a number of cases of
canned peaches and tomatoes
and that his customers liked them better
than California goods. The Texas goods
were 90 cents a case cheaper than those
from California, the difference being
chiefly in the freight.

Fleming Smith is the son-in-law of W. P.
Dent. Both live near Springtown.
The two men started to drive to Spring-
town in a wagon, Smith very drunk.
He threw Dent out of the wagon twice
and beat him terribly. He had a knife
in his hand and was in the act of using it
when caught by two men. He broke
away and drove off at a gallop, with
Officer Ben Bell and O. P. Young in pur-
suit, but managed to escape.

Bobby Burns Understood It
and sharp the numerous his
cousins in our time.
More pointed still we make ourselves
known, remember and share with
America the most dangerous well as vexing of
the "invaders with our frame," are Consump-
tion, Asthma, Bronchitis and other lung
diseases generally. However, get timely use of Dr.
Rogers' Golden Rule Cough Syrup, takes away
the fever, breaks the cold, and cures the
lungs, "secretly" and safely. But you
need not be ashamed to ask for "Discovery,"
it has become so famous that it is known
in the drug stores, where thousands call for it every
day, and where it is recognized as the leading
medicine for all lung and throat affections.

AN IOWA ENTERPRISE.

The Blue Grass Palace that is being built at
Creston, Iowa.

Corn palaces, spring palaces, summer
palaces, ice palaces, all serve their pur-
poses. Creston, Iowa, is to have the
next structure of this nature in the shape
of a blue grass palace, work on which has
just been commenced.

Creston is in the center of the blue
grass region of Southwestern Iowa, a re-
gion in which, though not so well known
as the blue grass region of Kentucky, the
graceful blue grass flourishes most
delightfully, and which is noted among
those familiar with it for its pretty girls
and its whole-souled, hearty hospitality.
The building will be 100x100 feet on
the ground and 120 feet high. The
roof will be composed of a thatch of na-
tive grasses, and the entire structure and
projections will be built of baled hay.
The interior will be divided into sec-
tions for the accommodation of exhibi-
tions from various countries in the blue
grass league, the organization that has
the enterprise in hand, and from Mon-
tana, the two Dakotas and Washington.
It is believed that the structure will
compare well with similar and preceding
buildings of the same general nature.

A yellow complexion and dry skin are signs of
a disorder of the liver, which Cassarine will regu-
late.

A Tragic Tragedy.
EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 6.—At
Princeton, Ky., last evening John
Hutchins shot and fatally wounded two
brothers, George and Albert Lewis. One
of the Hutchins' stray shots struck Frank
Dunn, inflicting a fatal wound. All par-
ties are farmers of considerable prom-
inence. The shooting was the result of
an old feud. The murderer was placed
under arrest.

Shakes, Bred and Drenched.
These are three particulars of English gram-
mar. They are also the three successive conditions
undergone every day, every other day, or every
third day, by the unhappy wretch beset
everywhere to allow fever and ague to fasten its
claws upon him. No need of the sun. Hosts
of stomach Bitters will and does preserve
those who use it from every type of malarial
disease, whether intermittent or bilious remis-
sions. For nearly thirty years it has been a
national remedy for fever and ague, and pre-
vents the malarial fever, the most equivo-
cal of all diseases, from taking root at all sea-
sons in the most fertile soil. It is the only
remedy that cures the Bitters long since
its adequacy.

THE RAILROADS.

J. B. Bartholomew, formerly with the
Northern Pacific, and now with the Fort
Worth, has gone to Palestine where he
has accepted a position with the Inter-
national and Great Northern.

There is talk of a change on the Texas
and Pacific on Sunday which includes the
addition of a train between Fort Worth
and Wills Point. Mr. Zura, the city
ticket agent, expects advice about the
matter to-day.

All accounts the Chicago, Rock
Island and Pacific is making preparations
to build to Texas at once. A road from
Fort Worth seventy-five miles to the
northwest would insure the Rock Island to
Fort Worth.

The Eagle Pass Guide says: Fort
Worth is talking of building a road to
Albuquerque to obtain cheap coal. This
is absurd—as absurd as to project a road
to Pennsylvania. There is one thing for the
same purpose. The cheapest coal that Fort
Worth could get would be from Eagle
Pass over the Fort Worth and Rio Grande
road.

The rush to the Panhandle is said to be
enormous. Fort Worth and Denver
trains are daily crowded with men who,
after looking at the country, become
investors. All the counties
are feeling the impact
of this movement of people from older
settled sections of the country. Strings
of wagons can be seen daily going to the
favored land bearing the man with the
hoe.

John Tierney, one of the contractors
building the Fort Worth and Rio Grande
extension, says the work is being pushed
rapidly. A mile of track is going down
every day now and it will not
be later than September 1 when the road
is completed to Stephenville. Mr. Tier-
ney says this road is the best built road
in Texas, more ties to the mile, rock
ballast and heavy steel rails.

Of Course It Isn't a Monopoly.

Including the accession of the Bee line
and Big Four's 1126 miles of road, and
the Chesapeake and Ohio's 1039 miles,
the Vanderbilts now control 13,488 miles
of track. That does not mean a monopoly,
but it means a powerful influence in the
railway affairs of this country.—
[Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]

What It Costs to Run a Locomotive.

The following statement of averages
represents fairly what it costs to run a
locomotive under ordinary conditions:

	PER CENT.
Number of miles run to pint of oil.....	15.32
Number of miles run to pint of water.....	1.25
Number of pounds of coal per mile run.....	40.82
Number of pints of oil per mile run.....	0.66
For fuel, oil and water.....	2.72
For firemen.....	3.00
For engineers.....	1.70
For water and watching.....	1.25
For supplies.....	0.49
For repairs (miscellaneous).....	0.10
For repairs.....	3.48
Total.....	17.30

—[Benjamin Stone in August Scribner.]

Waco Branch of the Aransas Pass.

WACO, TEX., Aug. 5.—In the injunc-
tion suit of Davis R. Gurley vs. the San
Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Com-
pany et al., heard to-day at Marlin be-
fore Judge John H. Dickenson, the judge
sustained the defendant's demurrer and
refused to grant the injunction. This
ends all litigation on the right of way of
the branch from Waco to the northern
line of Milam county. The contractors
began work across the Gurley farm early
this morning and will have finished at
noon to-morrow. A committee appointed
by the county court awarded Capt. Gur-
ley a price for the land wanted for right
of way which he regarded as insufficient.
In his application for a writ restraining
the defendant from grading for a track he
alleged that the condemnation proceed-
ings were contrary to the constitution of
Texas. Track laying will begin now im-
mediately, and several tons of steel rails
are already here for the Waco branch.

Preparing to Evacuate Dallas.

MARSHALL, TEX., July 31.—Capt.
Grant, general manager; Charley
Thorne, superintendent of transportation;
Col. McCullough, general ticket agent;
Jeff Miller, general freight agent, all of
the Texas and Pacific rail-
way company, arrived in this city this
morning. The object of their visit is to
make arrangements as speedily as possi-
ble for the evacuation of their general
offices in Marshall. A. J. Armstrong of
Fort Worth, the architect to
whom has been awarded the con-
tract of furnishing the plans and
the designs for the new hospital building,
has arrived. The building will cost some
twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars,
and be erected as soon as possible. The
offices will be located temporarily in such
buildings as can be secured until the com-
pletion of the hospital and the vaca-
tion of the old general office build-
ing now occupied for hospital purposes.
The party return to Dallas to-night.

HARVEST TICKETS.

The Scalpers Working Them for a Profit.
CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 5.—Chicago
ticket scalpers are quoting a \$15 rate to
Denver to be in force only to-morrow.
The first of the series of harvest excursions
for this year by all roads leading
west of Chicago occurs to-morrow. The
agreed rates for these excursions is one
fare for the round trip to all points in the
West, Southwest and Northwest, but only
round trip tickets are sold. As the regu-
lar rate to Denver is \$26 the round trip
excursion tickets are sold at first class
making half fare. Scalpers have bought
up a large number of these tickets and
are manipulating them. For example
a man is sold a round trip Denver ticket
for \$26, and receives a rebate from the
Denver scalper of \$11 for the return
portion of the ticket. This makes the
one way rate \$15, and the return portion
is put on the Denver market to be sold at
a profit by the scalper at the regular
rate. It is expected that passenger rates
throughout the West will be demoralized
by these harvest excursion tickets, and
the scalpers will reap the benefit.

FIRST HARVEST EXCURSION.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—The first
harvest excursion at half rate for Kan-
sas, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska
leaves St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific
and Iron Mountain Wednesday next.

BREAKING UP.

The Chicago and Alton will Withdraw from
All Western Associations.
CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 3.—The Chicago
and Alton road proposes to withdraw
from all Western railway associations
of which it is a member as soon
as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa
Fe puts into effect its proposed

tariff on live stock, making through rates
that apply to its own line exclusively
from beyond the Missouri river. This
means that the Alton will not only
sever its connection with the Western
freight and the Western States passenger
associations, but will also withdraw from
the Western Railway weighing associa-
tion. President Strong of the Atchison
said to-day that the proposed tariff would
certainly be put into effect.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Pills and violent remedies will not cure con-
stipation; they aggravate the cause. Try Cas-
carine; it is the sure cure. 50c and \$1.

Capt. H. H. Campbell of the Matador
company is in the city. He states that
there is no splenic fever in his section
and he has no fears that any will appear.
He says that what cattle are dying in the
Panhandle are dying from alkali water
and not from fever.

A large number of farmers in Eastland
county have determined to make their
own bacon and lard next winter. This is
a wise conclusion, and when they have
once tried it they will keep it up. If
there is any one in Eastland who is not
satisfied with the quality of the lard and
bacon that Uncle John Townsend, and if he is not
too lazy to do so, he can give all needed
information on the subject.

Cattlemen in the Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
T., are driving their herds to the moun-
tains, where they will hold them until late
in the season in order to save the grass on
the foothills and in the valleys for win-
ter. The drought in the basin and all over
the northern part of Wyoming has been
very severe, and crops have suffered,
although there will be a fair yield. Grass
on the mountains but short in the valleys.

In California they claim that alfalfa
can be cut, dried and placed in stack at the
actual cost of \$1 per ton. They also
claim that alfalfa is being raised and
ready for market for \$1.50 more. If it
can be done at that cost in California it
can be done as cheaply in parts of Texas.
On the basis of \$5 to the ton it would pay
fairly well for producing and \$10 would be
ample. Our farm people have been
expecting too much all along and the
result has been, and will be, a heavy
loss to come in from other points to fill
the market.

Because stock can do without water for
two or even more days, is hardly a suffi-
cient reason why they should be allowed
to do so, and such a course is fol-
lowed by more, or less loss that, to say
the least, adds nothing to the profits of
the farm. Plenty of water is an im-
portant item at all times, if the stock
are to be kept in good condition, but
more so during the next two months,
when, in many localities, water becomes
somewhat scarce.

Capt. James D. Jeffries, manager of the
Tongue River ranch, located in Motley
county, is just down from the Panhandle
and in conversation with a Gazette re-
porter yesterday stated that cattle were
in fine flesh in that portion of the range
and the grass was better than it had been
for years. "But," said he, "these
conditions are more than offset by the
appearance of splenic fever among the
cattle."

"Do your cattle affected with it?"
asked the reporter.
"To some extent. I have lost up to
this about fifty head, and expect to
lose more. In fact, cattle will continue
to die from the effects of it until frost,
which will be in October."
"Have you heard of other herds where
fever has appeared?"
"I have been informed that it has
also made its appearance among the
cattle in Blanco canyon, but I do not
know this to be the case of my own
knowledge. The fever was introduced
in that part of the state by the herds
driven from faraway Texas to the pas-
tures in the Indian Territory. I do not
know to what extent it may rage this
summer but I have no fears that it
will become epidemic."

James Wilson in the Iowa Homestead:
We have several ways of raising hogs in
Iowa, where the subject is better under-
stood economically than anywhere else.
The breeder continues the old-fashioned
way, has separate pens for sows, yards,
pastures, different food, and devotes
great care and attention. It only pays
him because he sells superior animals
above pork prices. But the extensive
rancher does differently. If he has a
large number of hogs, he will have the
skim milk helps the pigs greatly in the
spring, and if he feeds his own steers
in the fall and winter, the shoats fol-
low and share the benefits of the corn
otherwise wasted. Perhaps no plan of
making the farm pay equals this. There
is a profit from the dairy farm, the feed
yard, and the hogs, and his farm is
independent system, and as low prices
compel economical management, it will
be adapted more and more. Hogs are
raised, however, on many farms where
cows are only milked for family use, and
little or no help goes to the pigs from the
skim and buttermilk. With such hog
raisers there is a difference in practice,
but generally one crop of pigs
only is arranged for in a
year. This crop comes in the
latter part of April or during May.
Extensive hog raisers are not of
one mind yet regarding the best time to
sow. The sows on such farms run on
grass, either in the fields, or in groves,
or in sheds, or anywhere they choose.
Many farmers like to have them come in
the latter part of May, because cold
rains are likely to be over, and pigs do
better if the weather is warm. Very
little attention is given to the sows.
They average perhaps five pigs, and
raise the pigs with very little, some-
times no grain at all. Another reason
why farmers prefer to have the
pigs come late in the spring is
that the sows may for a month or
more live entirely on grass. This brings
about a healthy condition of the sow,
pleasure of milk for the pigs, and no
trouble about the weather. Sows are
not sold before winter. They cannot be,
nor can pork be made economically by
rushing the pig to maturity at less than
a year old. It pays best to let pigs grow
on grass, follow the cattle during the
winter and go to market about a year
old, or, some think more profit
comes by giving them grass
again a part of the
summer, and selling heavy hogs in the
fall finished with new corn. Early ma-
turity will do for the small farmer, but
grass made pork is the cheapest made,
just as any other animal grows cheapest
on grass. The pigs come quite often,
some farmers sow early, but it is
difficult to keep them from getting too
fat, and requires great care. Exchange-
ing old hogs would be wise and is often
done. Farmers are noticing that it is
wise to separate large herds, and keep
no more than fifty in a place.

"I don't know what is causing it, it
may be THE GAZETTE for all I know,"
said a stockman to a GAZETTE reporter

yesterday, "but there are going to be
more hogs raised in Texas this year
than usual. And I believe there is a
good one. Texas is the best natural hog-
raising state in the Union, and there is
money in the brute."

The Texas cattle market during the early part
of the week declined 10c and was by far the
lowest of the season. To-day the market was
active and prices advanced 10c to 15c, on a 2000 lb.
The general cattle market was very low on all
common to fair cattle. The good to choice
beef, however, sold higher at \$4.25 to \$4.50.
Many Texas calves, yearlings, cows and heifers
are being marketed, and the market is
giving rise to the belief that the steers that
are maturing.—[Stockman and Farmer.]

The above is from a Chicago corre-
spondent of the paper mentioned, and it
is corroborative of what THE GAZETTE
has frequently asserted—immature cattle
thrown on the market are keeping the
prices of good cattle down. Instead,
however, of the yearlings, cows and
heifers being marketed to make room for
steers, they are being sold by men who
are going to get the best of the market.
"There is one thing more than all else
that has contributed to the depression of
the cattle market," said Ben Hackett to
a GAZETTE reporter yesterday, "and that
is the fact that cattlemen have made
Chicago the market for stock cattle. All
kinds of cattle, regardless of their condi-
tion, are rushed there, and as long as
cattle can be sold for \$1.25, and as long
as they will answer for canning pur-
poses just as well as good fat beef cattle,
they, the canners, are going to buy that
class of cattle in preference to cattle that
are now selling at \$3.25. The fact that
these cattle are being rushed to market
is a real disaster to the cattlemen desir-
ing to get out of the business and get rid
of their stock. Now, it used to be that a
dry cow would sell in Texas for \$25. She
would not sell for that in Chicago, and
the result was that no such stock was sent
to the market. It used to be that a
two-year-old steer would sell in Texas
for \$20 and would not bring that in Chi-
cago; consequently but few cattle of that
class were shipped to Chicago. The re-
sult was that none but good fat beef
cows were good. Let the same conditions
prevail again—the lean, immature
cattle be kept at home and none but fat
stock put on the market, and the
supply will be so greatly cut
down that consumers will have to
purchase a better class of cattle than
they are now buying. This would create
a better demand for good beef cattle,
and in proportion to the increased de-
mand the price would increase. The
question is often asked, 'What is the
matter with the cattle market?' What I
have just told you is what is the matter
with it, and just so long as this shipping
of all kinds of cattle to the market is
kept up, just so long will something be
the matter that will keep prices down."

There is no need for any panic about
cattle trade or the cattle fever. The af-
fection of cattle from certain districts of
country is as common as the seasons, and
it is only when people are careless that
any loss results. For twenty years this
has been so well understood and guarded
against that to hear about it now is like
a revelation to some people. We remem-
ber when the cattle fever first broke out
driven north after the war, that it be-
came necessary to invoke the military
authority to prevent conflicts between
cattlemen and citizens, and that transit
was interrupted through Missouri alto-
gether.

We learn that the scare inaugurated by
Gov. Thayer of Nebraska is so far
as Kansas City is concerned, more from
apprehension than fact. Governor Rus-
sell, secretary of agriculture, has sent an
agent here under the law, and that sepa-
rate yards are set apart for "natives,"
and that the order of July 3 will be rig-
idly enforced. Governor Russell is in the
habit of doing things energetically and
effectively, and there need be no uncer-
tainty on the part of the public about it.
Stocks and feeders can now be brought
here as safely as at any time in the year,
and our dealers are prepared to satisfy
the trade as to safety from loss.

We also learn that the trade up to the
present has been very quiet, and that the
various lines of transportation are fully
engaged until late in the fall months,
and that prices will be, if any-
thing, stronger. Reports from Montana
and the more Northern ranges represent
the supply as inferior to former years,
which will enhance the demand for
good natives. Our market here,
which is confidently expected to
strengthen the rates. If it were not
cattle we were talking about we should
say the market looks bullish at present,
rather than otherwise. But the fact of
the presence of fever, so-called, in cat-
tle, is as natural as that cattle are
driven from one section of country to
another. The cattle that are said to be
diseased are never sick. It is all a mat-
ter of contact—avoid that and there is no
trouble.—[Kansas City Journal.]

A very peculiar kind of horse distem-
per has made its appearance in an exten-
sive stock and breeding stable in Indiana.
The disease is said to have been brought
there from Chicago. When a horse is
attacked by it his head swells to twice its
normal size and the cavities of the
mouth are filled with a thick, yellow
foam. Sometimes the cavities are in the
parts of the body, and they appear to
have no regular action. It differs mate-
rially from any horse disease that has
appeared in this locality heretofore.

While mutton prices have not been
high this season, there has been enough
of discrimination in favor of the best to
vindicate the policy of catering to the
wants of the market. Those who are
going to pay for the best of the market
will get it. Those who are going to pay
for the lowest grades of mutton are always
uncertain what they are going to get out of it, but
he who knows that he has something that
will be sought for has comparative as-
surance of a safe outcome. This is dem-
onstrated over and over again with such
frequency that it might be set down as a
mutton market axiom.

It will be found that the horses which
have steady and constant work are the
ones which stand the hot weather the
best. Spasmodic work is worse on horses
in summer than in winter, although it is
hard enough on them at any season of
the year. A team that is in the pasture
one day and in the plow or on the
road the next will be found soft and un-
able to withstand the harder labor as
well as if given something to do every
day. The idea of resting up horses is
often an erroneous one, and generally
works more injury than it does good. A
lay-off of a few days from hard work
does a horse but little good. The best
way to recuperate a jaded animal is to
lighten the work a little each day. It is
much better than to keep it entirely from
work for awhile and then start in to do
as much work each day as usual. The
most enduring horses are those which are
kept constantly moving, never overtaxed
and given good care while at work.

Cascarine is a new, reliable remedy for dyspep-
sia, headache and constipation.

Mrs. Magnus—I think travel broadens
one; don't you think so, Mrs. Lofty?
Mrs. Lofty—Oh, la! yes. Why, I gain
ten or fifteen pounds every time I go to
Yerup.—[Drake's Magazine.]

BOARD OF TRADE.

Working Rules Adopted by the Board
of Directors.

Chairman of Import Committees Appointed.
An Immigration Convention Called
for August 17—Its Scope.

The board of directors of the Fort
Worth board of trade met at the office of
Caswell Bros. yesterday at 4 o'clock.
William Cameron, A. T. Byers, W. F.
Lake, J. W. Spenger, Drew Fruit, A. B.
Smith and Wallace Hendricks being
present. Vice-President Cameron pre-
sided.

The by-laws as prepared by a com-
mittee were read as follows and adopted:

OBJECTS.
The objects of this association are: To
maintain a board of trade, to secure and
aid the building of manufacturing and
commercial institutions of all kinds, to
collect and disseminate valuable com-
mercial and economic information, to
advertise our city and encourage immi-
gration, and generally to secure to its
members the benefits of co-operation in
the furtherance of their legitimate pur-
suits, and to promote the general welfare
of Fort Worth. To these ends the fol-
lowing by-laws are adopted for the gov-
ernment and direction of this associa-
tion:

ARTICLE I.—OF GOVERNMENT.
Section 1. The government of this as-
sociation shall be vested in a board of
directors consisting of thirteen persons.
Said directors shall be elected annually,
as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The officers of this associa-
tion shall consist of a president, a vice-presi-
dent, a secretary and such other em-
ployes and servants as they may deem
necessary. Their term of employment
and compensation shall be fixed by the
directors.

Section 3. The directors shall employ an
assistant secretary and such other em-
ployes and servants as they may deem
necessary. Their term of employment
and compensation shall be fixed by the
directors.

ARTICLE II.—ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS.
Section 1. The annual meeting of the
members of this association shall be held
at their office in the city of Fort Worth,
Tex., on the first Tuesday in April of
each year, at 7:30 p. m., for the elec-
tion of directors and transaction of
such other business as may come before
the meeting. The secretary shall give
notice of such meeting in the "daily pa-
per" of this city.

Section 2. The said election shall be by
ballot, and a majority of the votes cast
shall elect.

Section 3. The directors shall meet regu-
larly each month, on the first Tuesday in
each month at 4 o'clock p. m., and at
the first regular meeting after the annual
election of directors they shall elect the
officers.

Section 4. Seven members of the directors
shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE III.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the
president to act as general executive of-
ficer of the association; to preside at
meetings of the board of directors and of
the association; to call special meetings
of the board of directors and of the as-
sociation when, in his judgment, the in-
terests of the association require it, or
when so requested in writing by the di-
rectors of five or more members; to nomi-
nate to the board of directors the ap-
pointive employes and standing com-
mittees, and to appoint all special com-
mittees. It shall be the duty of the pre-
sident to pay all obligations of the associa-
tion by making his draft on the treas-
urer. He shall execute a good and
sufficient bond to be approved by the
directors for the faithful performance of
his duties.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-
president to discharge the duties of the
president in his absence or inability.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the sec-
retary to conduct the correspondence and
keep the books of the association. Collect
all money due the association, and keep
the same over to the treasurer, taking
his receipt for the same, and report to
the board when required a list of delin-
quent debtors, and shall act as secretary
of any of the standing committees when
so required. He shall attend the meet-
ings of the directors and members of the
association and keep a full record of
their proceedings. He shall be the cus-
todian of the room and office of the as-
sociation. He shall do all other duties in-
cidental to his office and that may be re-
quired of him by the directors. He shall
execute a good and sufficient bond to be
approved by the directors for the faithful
performance of his duties. He shall draw
all warrants on the treasurer.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the treas-
urer to receive all moneys from the
secretary and execute his receipt there-
for, and shall not pay out any money ex-
cept on warrants drawn on him by the
president and secretary. He shall keep
a correct account of all moneys interest-
ing to the association and make a state-
ment of the financial condition of the
association when so required by the
directors, and shall perform such other
duties that may be required of him by the
directors. The treasurer shall execute a
good and sufficient bond, to be approved
by the directors, for the faithful per-
formance of his duties.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTY AND POWER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. The business and financial
concerns of the association shall be man-
aged and conducted by or under the
board of directors.

Section 2. They shall fill all vacancies in
the offices and directorships by their
resignation or other cause. Should a
director be absent from four consecutive
meetings of the directors without render-
ing a proper excuse, his seat in the board
may, by a vote of the board, be declared
vacant.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the
directors to confer all appointive of-
fices and employes and standing com-
mittees nominated by the president.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the
board of directors to do all in their
power to carry out the objects of this as-
sociation.

ARTICLE V.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. The standing committees of
the association shall be: Committee on
finance