

DR. C. O. WEBB, DENTIST.

Office over W. V. Berry's Store, East Side of Public Square, CROCKETT, TEXAS. RICE MAXEY, Attorney-at-Law.

(Now Located at Sherman, Texas) Will attend the terms of the District Court of this county, and will give personal attention to all cases civil and criminal entrusted to his care.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.—T. Smith, Pastor. Services the 2d, 4th and 6th Sundays in each month, morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. First Sunday at Lovelady.
BAPTIST.—J. B. Armstrong, Pastor. Services the 1st, 2d and 3d Sundays in each month, morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Fourth Sunday at Lovelady.
PRESBYTERIAN.—S. F. Tenney, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Lovelady Third Sunday night in each month.

Young Men's Christian Association. Free Library and Reading Room, second floor, Opera House Building. Rooms open at all hours. Meetings Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock. All invited.
A. A. Adams, Sec'y.

COURT DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. F. A. Williams.
District Clerk, Hon. W. H. Gill.
County Judge, Hon. W. A. Davis.
County Attorney, Hon. S. A. Denney.
County Clerk, J. C. Dunham.
Sheriff, F. H. Bayne.
Treasurer, M. M. Baker.
Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes.
Tax Collector, Charles Long.
Surveyor, Knoch Broxson.

COURT CALENDAR.

Count convenes the first Monday after the 4th Monday in February, and first Monday after fourth Monday in September.
COUNTY.
Court convenes the first Monday in February, May, August and November.
COLOSSIANS.
Court in session the second Monday in February, May, August and November.
JUSTICES.
Precinct No. 1, Crockett, 1st Monday in each month.
Precinct No. 2, Augusta, 2d Saturday in each month.
Precinct No. 3, Coltharp, 4th Saturday in each month.
Precinct No. 4, Lovelady, 4th Thursday in each month.
Precinct No. 5, Grapeland, 2d Saturday in each month.
Precinct No. 6, Porter Springs, 1st Sunday in each month.
Precinct No. 7, Weches, 4th Saturday in each month.
W. L. Vaught, J. P.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

PRESIDENT OF COUNTY ALLIANCE, J. F. Garrett, Grapeland, Texas.
John M. Sims, Vice-President, Crockett, Texas.
John W. Saxon, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.
SUB-ORDINATE ALLIANCES.
Aurum.—D. W. Martin, President; J. A. Hughes, Secretary, Sheridan, Tex.
Harmony.—E. N. Marsh, President; R. E. Earl, Secretary, Pennington, Tex.
Red Hill.—H. W. Allen, President; L. W. Driskill, Secretary, San Pedro, Tex.
New Prospect.—J. N. Parker, President; Ed. W. Davis, Secretary, Grapeland, Texas.
Zion.—M. B. Vaughn, President; Yador, J. S. Gilbert, Secretary, Coltharp, Texas.
Fine Grove.—J. T. Platt, President; W. B. Broxson, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.
Eaton.—E. F. Dunham, President; E. B. Dunham, Secretary, Grapeland, Texas.
Center Hill.—J. Harrison, President; M. B. Matchett, Secretary, Julian, Tex.
Antioch.—C. F. Summers, President; J. T. Roberts, Secretary, Lovelady, Tex.
Neville's Prairie.—N. J. Sandlin, President; T. C. Evans, Secretary, Lovelady, Texas.
Crockett.—J. R. Bennett, President; Chas. Long, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.
Holly.—J. J. Hammond, President; A. C. Friswell, Secretary, Holly, Texas.
Trinity.—C. H. Beasley, President; A. M. Rencher, Secretary, Daly, Texas.
Concord.—J. K. Jones, President; John M. Sims, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

COUNTY GRANGE.
Patrons—J. W. Barton, master; J. H. Anton, secretary; meets first Tuesday in December, March, June and September.
SUB-ORDINATE GRANGES.
Seattle No. 1390—C. B. Howell, master; Miss Nellie Webb, secretary; meets first Saturday.
Lovelady—D. C. F. Smith, master; W. H. Harris, secretary; meets first Saturday.
Neville's Prairie—J. W. Barton, master; Emmett Lupton, secretary; meets second and fourth Saturdays.
Porter Springs—J. F. Henderson, master; T. E. Henderson, secretary; meets second Saturday.
Bentley—H. Platt, master; J. H. Stanton, secretary.
Houston County Central Co-Operative Association, P. O. H. meets annually first Tuesday in September—T. B. Henderson, president; J. B. Stanton, secretary.

NIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Palestine Commandery No. 3, K. T. holds its stated convocations on the first Friday night in each month. No Knights of the Order are invited to attend. Members of the Commandery will take due notice hereof, and give immediate attention to the same. A. B. HOWARD, E. C. & W. STEVENS, Records.

LOCKHART, TEXAS, Oct. 15, 1890.

Messrs. Paris Medicine Co., Paris, Tenn.
Dear Sir—Ship us as soon as possible 2 gross Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. My customers want Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic and will not have any other. In our experience of over 20 years in the drug business, we have never sold any medicine which which universal satisfaction.
Yours respectfully,
J. S. Barway & Co.
Sold by J. G. Assting.

The Crockett Weekly Courier.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT CROCKETT, POST OFFICE. VOL. I. CROCKETT, HOUSTON COUNTY TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890. No. 32. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. A. FACK.
We give this week only some clippings from various sources upon things more or less connected with the school teacher's work. With many readers short, pithy, pungent paragraphs upon any subject, are preferred to longer and more laborious articles. Acting upon this idea, we shall perhaps hereafter adopt the plan of filing a part or all the Educational column in this way, with short sayings either original or selected.

To put the matter in a nut shell, there are three main grounds upon which our educational system rests; first, the right of every man to the complete education the nation can give on his account, as necessary to his enjoyment of himself; second, the right of his fellow-citizens to the same education as necessary to their enjoyment of his society; and third, the right of the unborn to be guaranteed an intelligent and refined parentage.—Edward Bellamy, in Looking Backward.

The great question is, not what shall boards find to do, but how shall we find men who have a proper conception of the public school problem, and a love for their fellowmen and our American institutions which will lead them to give the requisite time and attention to the subject gratuitously, and how our school system shall be protected against mere place-seekers and plunderers.—Andrew S. Draper, before the New York State Teacher's Association.

Not looking backward with the pessimistic eye of Bellamy, but looking forward through hopeful optimism glasses, we can see plainly enough among the blessed things of the future, in each county a County High School, with dormitory attachments, so that students may live at minimum rates; a comfortable residence adjacent to every county schoolhouse, so that the teacher who, with a family more or less large, now wanders from district to district in a sadly vagrant condition, finding no rest for the sole of his foot, and often enough begging for some narrow cell for temporary quarters, may have a peaceful, commodious and comfortable home. But, like Bunyan, we make no road in a dream.—Western School Journal.

THE TEACHERS MUST MAKE ADVANCEMENT.
Is the teacher going up, himself? If not his school work is not properly done. A teacher who becomes like an empty barrel is not a good teacher. An old Methodist bishop once heard a young "brother" who was famous for doing it "off hand." When asked for a criticism by his young "brother" he remarked, "You must pour in more at the bung." You see he got the idea that young "brother" was like an empty barrel. Now preaching and teaching are kinds of work that draw upon the mental resources. There is no way to keep up the respect of the school but to add to the resources. Same do this steadily; daily they are wiser and stronger. I will remember my teacher asking me to leave some books for him at his place. They had been drawn from a library several miles away. How I wanted to read them. How he respected this man who took such trouble to read. It was fifty years ago, yet I remember the incident.

HIGH CIVILIZATION MUST BE AIDED BY SCHOOLS.
School management cannot be genuine unless the pupils rise high in the scale of civilization. Let no teacher tell me "John knows the multiplication thoroughly now, and when I came here only say the 2's." That is no real test. If the pupils are more courteous, self possessed, intelligent, earnest, studious, then the teacher has done well, even if it were possible if he has not taught them a single new thing. The schoolroom must take hold of the lives of the pupils; they must have their eternal forces developed.
And if this is done right the school is easily managed. In one of the New York City schools the principals and teachers have a "Scholars Day." For that day the pupils have the entire management. They decorate the room; invite in the parents; produce and direct the exercise; the teachers are merely guide. Now it might be supposed that they would take advantage of the occasion and be rude and boisterous. They do not; this shows they have been raised in the scale of civilization by the teachers; they are self-controlled; they see what should be done and what not done.
Here will be a good test of the teacher's work. Let him vacate his chair; let the pupils "run the school" and see what will come of it. If the order is good without the teacher dumping on the desk and calling "order," "too much whispering," etc., etc.; if as he sits at a desk as a pupil, and comes and goes as a pupil, and comes and goes as a pupil, everything is delightful and earnest, he may well feel that he is doing his work well. How many can do this?

Senator Insalls Delivers An Eloquent Tribute to the Memory of Senator Beck.

"Rugged, robust and indomitable, the incarnation of physical force and intellectual energy," Senator Beck seemed a part of nature inseparable from life and exempt from infirmity. Accustomed for many sessions to the exhibitions of his prodigious activity, his indefatigable labors, his strenuous conflicts, I recall the emotion with which I saw him stand painfully in his place and announce with strange pathos that for the first time in 20 years he found himself unable to participate in debate. It was as if a torrent had paused midway in its descent, or a tempest had ceased suddenly in its stormy progress. He lingered for awhile, as the prostrate oak, to which he has been appropriately compared by his late colleague, retains its verdure for a brief interval before its fall, or as the flame flickers when the candle is burst out, but his work was done. It was the end!

"Estimated by comparison with his contemporaries and measured by the limitations which he overcame, his career cannot be considered otherwise than as extraordinary and of singular and unusual distinction. An alien and not favored by fortune, he conquered the accidents of birth and the obstacles of race; scaled the formidable barriers of tradition, and rose by successive steps to the highest social and political station.

"In a great State, proud of its history, of the lineage of its illustrious families, of the honor of its heroic names, of the achievements of its warriors and statesmen, whose renown is the imperishable heritage of mankind, this stranger surpassed the swiftest in the race of ambition and the strongest in the race for supremacy. His triumph was not temporary, his brilliant and casual episode of an aspiring and unscrupulous adventurer, but a steadfast and permanent conquest of the judgments and affections of an exalted constituency. Nor was the recognition of his superiority confined to Kentucky. Though he never forgot his nativity, nor the associations of his youth, he was by choice and preference, and not from necessity, an American. In his broad and generous nature patriotism was a passion and allegiance a sacred and unalterable obligation. A partisan by instinct and convictions, there was nothing ignoble in his partisanship. He transgressed the boundaries of party in his friendships, and no appeal to his sympathy or compassion was ever made in vain.
"He has departed. His term had not expired, but his name has been stricken from the rolls of the Senate. His credentials remain in his archives, but an honored successor sits unchallenged in his place. He has no vote nor voice, but the consideration of great measures, affecting the interests of every citizen of the republic is interrupted, with the concurrence and approval of all, that the representatives of 22 commonwealths may rehearse the virtues and commend the career of an associate who is beyond the reach of praise or censure in the kingdom of the dead."
"The right to live is, in human estimation, the most sacred, the most inviolable, the most inalienable. The joy of living, in such a splendid and luminous day as this, is inconceivable. To exist is exaltation. To live forever is our simplest hope. Annihilation, extinction and eternal death are the forebodings of despair. To know, to love, to achieve, to triumph, to confer happiness, to alleviate misery is rapture. The greatest crime and the severest penalty known to human law is the sacrifice and forfeiture of life.
"And yet we are all under sentence of death. Other events may or may not occur; other conditions may or may not exist. We may be rich or poor; we may be learned or ignorant; we may be happy or wretched; but we must all die. The verdict has been pronounced by the inexorable decree of an omnipotent tribunal. Without trial or opportunity for defense; with no knowledge of the accuser, or the nature and cause of the accusation, without being confronted with the witness against us, we have been summoned to the bar of life and condemned to death. There is no writ of error—no review. There is neither exoneration nor appeal.

MR. VANOE'S AMENDMENT.

A PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE EXISTING TARIFF BILL.
Imports Bought With the Proceeds of Farm Products to Pay Less Than the Usual Duties Fixed by Law.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Vanoe, today proposed the following amendment to the tariff bill:
Whereas, From an early period in our history, duties upon foreign imports have been levied with the avowed purpose of promoting the interest of domestic manufacturers and drawbacks or rebates have been given on the duties on raw material used in the manufactures of all articles exported for the same purpose; and
Whereas, for the encouragement of the production of spirits and tobacco all international revenue taxes are refunded upon those articles which are exported abroad; and
Whereas Bounties have long been granted to our fishermen by a drawback of duties upon the salt used in their business, and subsidies are proposed to aid in the building and sale of ships; and
Whereas, Agriculture, the greatest in importance of all our industries, and has not been, and in the nature of things, cannot be aided in the same manner, the duties hereon for that purpose having for the most part proved wholly unavailing; and
Whereas, It is desirable to do IMPARTIAL JUSTICE TO ALL OF OUR INDUSTRIES and to give no one an advantage over the other, and inasmuch as there is no other way by which agriculture can be compensated for its contributions to the support of manufactures; therefore,
Be it enacted, That in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into this country have been purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods, or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such farm products in foreign countries, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duty, to-wit: One-half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel; 40 per cent of the present duty on all woolen or cotton goods; or articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material of chief value; one-half the present duty on earthenware, china and glassware; 30 per cent of the present rate of duty on all material used for fertilizers, or in the manufacture thereof, and 25 per cent of the present rate of duty on jute bagging and farmers' binding twine.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of yesterday says: Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record show that the investment of outside capital in the south continues to increase, with all indications pointing to a heavy flow of money from the north and England during the fall into this section. The entire business world seems to appreciate the fact that the south must, for the next ten or twenty years be the center of the greatest activity and prosperity that can be found in this or any other country, and hence there is everywhere seen a southwest trend of industrial movements, of money and of men of energy and foresight. Among the leading enterprises of the week, indicating this fact is the organization of an English company, to spend \$1,000,000 or more in the development of an iron property in Tennessee, famous for several generations for the quality of iron produced when in operation, but idle of late years because of lack of railroad facilities; the south is busy now preparing to handle the largest cotton crop ever produced—a crop that counting the value of seed, will yield the south not much less than \$500,000,000—a crop raised at the minimum of cost, and which will command the maximum of price, because the world needs and must have our cotton, even at the high prices now ruling. The people of this section have reason to rejoice over the splendid prospects for the fall and winter, for never before was the outlook so good for a season of great prosperity and of great industrial, railroad and mercantile activity.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Carlisle Takes a Hand and Makes the Republicans Sick.

The debate on the tariff bill today in the Senate was, taking it all in all, the most interesting of the session. The two giants on the Democratic side, Vest and Carlisle, took an active part in the proceedings and in the manner in which they lambasted the bill was beautiful to behold. Carlisle made three or four 15-minute speeches and he never appeared to better advantage, his intellect, his wonderful familiarity with the tariff, his clearness of mind, his facility of speech, his mastery of logic were displayed to the best advantage. He was listened to with wraps attention, even those who are bitterly opposing him being delighted with the mental feat he provided for them. Vest was also at his best. Mr. Carlisle took a club and hammered the bill cold-bloodedly, and emphatically. Vest took a rapier and plunged it under the fifth rib of the Republicans supporting the bill with matchless ease and grace. The chamber was crowded during the day, and the interest in the debate was intense. As stated in these despatches last night the present is the most able debate on political economy that ever took place in the Senate of the United States. The Democrats have the best of it. The Republicans are on the run. Aldrich has charge of the bill on the Republican side and is doing as good work as is possible for a man in his position to do. He has nearly all the work to do on the Republican side, as Hancock, who pretends to be his assistant, is so stupid that whenever he essays to say anything he is bound to make himself and his subject absurd.—St. Louis Republic.

THE QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT.

The size of the next house of representatives is at present somewhat problematical. That it will be increased there is no doubt, but the machinery which will regulate the percentage of increase is in the hands of a republican congress, and will be determined altogether by the political necessities which may arise. In the present congress there are 380 members, not including one each from Idaho and Wyoming who have not yet been chosen. The states which have shown most remarkable gains are the southern states, and therefore the benefits would naturally accrue to the democratic party.
Heretofore one congressman has been allowed for every 151,912 population. If this were to be continued the state of Alabama would have eleven congressmen where it now has only eight. Arkansas would grow from five to seven, Florida from two to three, Georgia from ten to twelve, Kentucky from eleven to twelve, Maryland from six to seven, Mississippi from seven to eight and possibly nine, Missouri from fourteen to eighteen, North Carolina from nine to eleven, South Carolina seven to eight, Tennessee from ten to twelve, Texas from eleven to fourteen, Virginia from ten to twelve and West Virginia, which now had four, would make a gain of one.
These are what are called the southern states and show an aggregate gain of about twenty-six congressmen and the same number of electoral votes in presidential elections. The other states of the union have added about forty-five votes to their present aggregate.
The result of an apportionment for the present basis would thus make a body of more than 400 members, and be rather bulky and unwieldy for the rapid transaction of business. The apportionment is, however, in the hands of a party which has never scrupled at methods to accomplish ends, and which, through its leaders, has declared its determination to rob the south of the political benefit of a most wonderful increase in population. It is necessary that every citizen should have the figures and know, if the southern people are cheated, by whom the cheating was done and for what purpose.—Nashville American.

QUITS ORTHODOXY.

Vesley; lend you a twenty? Why, you must think I'm made of dust, Neison. Well, I believe that is the accepted biblical teaching.—[American Grocer.]
Only a mean, shallow, revengeful man will conspicuously go away for a month's vacation just as his friends are coming home from their vacations all tired out.—[Louisville Journal.]

HOUSTON COUNTY.

is situated in Eastern Texas in latitude 31 degrees north; 100 miles north of Houston and 140 miles north of Galveston. The Trinity river is the county's boundary line on the west and the Neches on the east. The county is one of the oldest and in area one of the largest in the state. It embraces an area 623640 acres of land. The population of the county by official returns reaches nearly 23,000.

POPULATION.

The population of the county, largely white, is between 23,000 and 25,000.

RAILROADS.

The Great Northern branch of the International and Great Northern railroad runs through the center in a direction almost due north and south. There are also three other railroad lines already chartered and being surveyed and partly constructed, projecting in the direction of Houston county, two of them by charter calling for the county. The Texas and Sabine railroad runs east and west near the south boundary line, and the Kansas and Gulf short line but a short distance from the eastern boundary, both furnishing means of shipping easily accessible to those sections. In respect of transportation conveniences the county is well supplied, and when the other roads in contemplation are constructed, as they will be before a great while, no county in the state will surpass Houston in facilities for easy and rapid transportation to and from market.

CLIMATE AND WATER.

The climate is mild and healthful. An abundance of the best water can be had in any part of the county. Running through it in every direction are ever-flowing streams of water of the purest kind and of such volume and power as to be very valuable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. No county in the state can boast of as many streams.
CHURCHES.
The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian Christian denominations have church organizations throughout the county.
SCHOOLS.
No county in Texas is better supplied with first-class schools. The reputation of some of these institutions have become state-wide. Besides a most efficient and excellent system of public schools, lasting six months every year, there are several Academies and High schools of high grade and first-class standing that are open all the year as are largely attended. It has been very justly remarked of the Crockett Academies that few, if any schools in the state, have sent out from their halls as many highly cultivated and accomplished young men as they have.

SCHOOL FUND.

Houston county has a permanent county school fund amounting to \$70,000, which brings in annually from four to five thousand dollars to be used in running the public schools of the county. This added to state and local tax makes the status of money spent annually in Houston county on public schools aggregate nearly \$50,000.
LAND IN CULTIVATION.
There are about 80,000 acres of land in cultivation. The county produces on an average 15,000 bales of cotton annually, 300,000 of 100,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 gallons of the very finest ribbon cane syrup, oats, wheat, rye, barley, millet, sorghum, etc.
SOILS.
Houston county can show a greater variety of rich soils than any other county in Texas. We have the black-waxy, the black loam, the stiff black-sandy, the gray, the sandy, the red the chocolate, the alluvial soils and other kinds. The following are some of the prairies, all of which are thickly settled and in a high state of cultivation: Neville's Saline, Mustang, Tyler, Nogales, Pine, East.
TIMBER.
Timber, adapted to the manufacture of any and everything for which wood is used can be had in Houston county, in almost unlimited supplies.
GOLD MEDAL.
Houston county, at the Fort Worth Spring Palace for 1890, carried off the GOLD MEDAL for the best display of native wood. This was done to the face of sharp competition by other counties.

J. R. HOWARD.

LEADER IN LOW PRICES IN BOOTS, SHOES, STAPLE GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. SHOES A SPECIALTY.

FRUITS.

This county yields to none in the adaptability of its soils to the production of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Apples, peaches, pears, figs, plums, apricots, grapes and all varieties of berries are grown, with ease and profit. The soil is specially fitted for early fruits and berries, and truck and fruit farming is becoming very profitable.

ORES.

We have in almost exhaustless supplies rich iron ore of the brown hematite and laminated varieties—besides other kinds of ores for making brick, bluing pottery, etc.

FINE STOCK.

This county is especially adapted to the raising of fine stock and quite a number of persons have made a success in Jersey cattle and other blooded stock.

TOWNS.

Crockett, the county seat, is located on the I. & G. N. railroad and has a population of 1800. There are two fine schools for whites, open ten months in the year. Two weekly newspapers, The Courier and Economist. Nearly all denominations have church organizations here. Society first-class.
Lovelady is the next town in size. It lies twelve miles south of Crockett, and on the I. & G. N. railroad. It has a population of 800. Good schools, churches and are preparing to erect at once a splendid high school building.
There are hamlets all through the county, located in thriving and cultivated neighborhoods. The following are some of them and have from one to three stores, churches, school, and post office: Augusta, Weches, Tadmor, Ratcliff, Coltharp, Daly, Porter Springs, Creek, Weldon, Holly, Pennington, Bellott, Daniel and Dodson.

Houston county invites capital and immigration. Lands are cheap. For information—ADDRESS ANY OF THE PARTIES BELOW.
CROCKETT POST OFFICE.
Courier, Economist, J. H. Woodruff, S. C. Arledge, B. F. Duren, Dr. J. B. Smith, E. Broxson.
LOVELADY.
W. J. Murchison, N. J. Maier, J. R. B. Barbee,
R. H. Hutchings, Weldon, Ross Murchison, Porter Springs, Robert Furlough, Creek, Bud Brannon, Holly, A. J. McLomere, Coltharp, G. S. Harrison, Weches, Wm. McLean, Augusta, J. E. Hollingsworth, Grapeland, Jas. A. Hill, Daly, I. A. Daniel, Daniel, J. H. Ratcliff, Radford, R. R. Harvin, Tadmor.

GRAPELAND.

Ed. COURIER—The drought is broken up here. We have had some fine rains. Crops are doing well.
Have heard some reports of cotton worms. I believe the citizens have about given up the new school building project. The board of aldermen are having a public well dug on Front street. No sickness about town but some few cases in the country. The young people have had several balls and socials the past week. Mr. W. Totty is trying to buy a turkey. Why so early Will; is it for Christmas, or just for speculation? Mr. A. M. C. and B. F. H. have had themselves away to other parts to spend the summer; bachelors' hall is for rent. Schoolers have been making night hideous the past week with squeaky fiddles, tambourines and other alleged instruments of music. Let us boys, give us a rest!
Sunday visitors in town. Messrs. Merriman and Cullen spent a few days in town. Mr. Egbert of Palestine was in the city Sunday. Some persons are persons hanging and thirsting for devilment. Had a goat to an enclosure he had the other night, and commenced in trying to free himself would ring the bell. Let that be the last boys. No subscribe for Tax Couriers.

DeBerry & Clark ate at the Top of This Page—But Their Prices are Below All Others. Their Stock is Now Complete, Bought and Shipped During the Great Freight War

THE COURIER. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS. French & Chamberlain for drugs. Subscribe for The Courier. Leather goods at wholesale prices at the saddle shop. W. E. Mayes is back from the Panhandle.

The Courier and Detroit Weekly Free Press, one year \$2.00. District court begins on the 29th inst. Fisher Arledge has been quite sick but is improving.

A large supply of tagging and tie just arrived at N. E. Allwright's. L. R. Sinclair from Leon county gave us a call. He reports crops in Leon as short.

Just received at N. E. Allwright's a full and complete assortment of the best and freshest drugs. D. L. Jordan from the White Rock called on us Saturday; he says the cotton crop is very fine.

S. Patton local editor and family are in Henderson. Mr. Patton is in bad health. Extensive changes are being made in the Academy building preparatory to opening of school.

Gustave, the four year old son of M. I. Crow, on the Elkhart burnt himself, seriously a few days since playing with gunpowder. Mrs. Hugh McElroy and son called on us. The Courier turned out on Monday. We are always glad to have the ladies call.

Mrs. Henrietta Wynne, who has been spending the summer in New York city prosecuting her art studies, will be home this week. The Boren's colored Baptist Association meets at Mount Vernon church near Pennington today (Thursday) and will continue four days.

E. Wilcox and wife and Mrs. Zimmerman and daughter called on The Courier Thursday and witnessed the press at work. Those indebted to W. V. Berry will please come up and settle. To do business one must have money and I hope those I have favored will come forward and settle promptly.

Pure and Fresh DRUGS. Chemicals and Patent Medicines. We cure Scurvy on your horse for \$1.50. French & Chamberlain.

Sau Howard is moving to town. Col. D. A. Nunn has been attending District Court at Groveton. Misses Maimie Adams and Orrie Hart are visiting friends in Crockett.

Col. Earle Adams spent a few days in Leon attending court last week. The prospect for the opening of the school is flattering for a large attendance. Miss Madie Clark left for Baylor Female College, Belton, Wednesday.

Major J. C. Wooster was elected chairman of the Executive committee 2nd Congressional District. Mrs. L. A. Julian and Mrs. M. W. Willis were welcome visitors at this office on Monday.

G. S. Harrison, an enterprising merchant of Weches, was in town on Monday. Some of the bridges in town need attention. We hope our efficient road inspector, Mr. I. W. Smith will look after them.

The only Certain Cure for Corns and Bunions is C. C. Certain Corn Care manufactured by J. C. Mendenhall & Co., Evansville, Ind. Price, 25 cents at French & Chamberlain. ALEC KENNEDY'S WINE OF CARDUI for Weak Nerves.

Alec Kennedy says: He is tired of keeping books and making out accounts so it will take money to get better after this. Samp Hudson has moved to town to educate his children. He is occupying a building near Dr. Smith's for the present, but will build in the near future.

Summer cometh on apace and soon will the granger be engaged in his annual struggle with chills and fever. Take time by the forelock and lay in a supply of Chestnut's Tasteless Chill Tonic that your days in the land may be merry.

John M. Smith's saw mill 18 miles east of Crockett. Lumber always on hand. Prices on yard: Heart, \$1 per hundred mixed 75 cents. Man's Wants. We may do without friends. We may do without pills; But civilized man wants REED'S CHILL CURE for CHILLS. Sold by J. G. Haring.

Drugs Guaranteed at the corner brick Drug BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET SOAP. FINE PERFUMERY. At French & Chamberlain's.

Edgar Stokes has gone to Louisville to attend medical lectures. A. A. DeBerry spent a few days in Galveston the past week. Rumor has it that a paper will be started at Lovelady in the near future.

Doc, son of Dr. J. B. Smith, has been quite ill from congestion. He is reported better. Alec Kennedy says: No more beef at the City Meat Market except spot cash down.

There is quite a demand for houses in which to live. All are occupied and more needed. Rev. J. B. Smith is burning brick for the new row of buildings north of the public square.

All admit that W. V. Berry is prepared to sell his goods at better prices for the same money than any merchant in Crockett. Bargain and tie, hardware, groceries, etc. The young people had a party at E. Winfree's on Monday night and at Dr. Goolsby's on Tuesday night.

Science cannot produce a better remedy for all malarial disease than "C. C. Certain Chill Cure," Pills and Fever. Sold by French & Chamberlain. JOHN R. FOETER has about completed a new store house on the lot east of the Lipscomb drug store stand and will open up in business in a few days.

R. R. Harvin and wife of Tadmor have been visiting their relatives, Earl and Mrs. Adams. Mr. Harvin spent several days in Galveston. Obituaries not exceeding twenty lines will be inserted in The Courier free of charge, and ten cents will be charged for each additional line.

No 482—Drew the Ladie's gold watch given away by DeBerry & Clark to their customers Sept first. Mr. B. M. Jones was the lucky holder of the ticket. The Top. REED'S CHILL CURE is an indispensable household article, and needs only a fair trial to win its place at top.—Sold by J. G. Haring.

Z. B. John knows a spade when he sees one and don't hesitate to call it a spade. He has a neat way of hitting a nail square on the head. Duncan Clark, Doc Crow, and Major Sharp from the Daly neighborhood called on us during the week. They report cotton out of some by drouth and boll worm.

Store of French & Chamberlain, crocket t, Houston county, Texas. Try us. More Especially are We Prepared to Fill Prescriptions. FRENCH & CHAMBERLAIN.

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You can't have good schools without good salaries. That is a two-and-two-make-four proposition. Car load after car load of merchandise has been received here by the Crockett merchants and they still continue to pour in.

Miss Amelia Miller has returned home from Marlin, where she has been visiting her sister Mrs. H. Wagner. By proper efforts Crockett can secure a large trade from Madison and Leon. A little enterprise in this direction will be attended by good results.

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Advertisement for Groveton's Cash Store. Goods Marked in Plain Figures. GROVETON, TEXAS, September 5, 1899. BARGAINS FOR LADIES. Clear Sperm Sewing Machine Oil per Bottle. 8 pools of cotton thread for...

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT CROCKETT, TEXAS. W.B. PAGE, Editor.

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TINWARE AND THE TARIFF.

Scene: A country store. Dignis person: William Brown, Merchant; Jack Johnson, Laborer.

Johnson.—Good-morning, Mr. Brown.

Brown.—Good-morning, friend Johnson. What can I sell you this morning?

Johnson.—I want a tin bucket, one that will hold about a gallon.

Brown.—Well, here is a dinner bucket all complete for only thirty cents; how will it suit you?

Johnson.—Why, it is a very handy bucket, but something still cheaper will do me just as well.

Brown.—Here is a four-quart covered bucket which I can sell you for seventeen cents.

Johnson.—That will do first-rate; seventeen cents seems pretty reasonable for a bucket like that.

Brown.—Yes, tinware is rather cheap. You see, we haven't any tin ore, or to speak of in this country.

Johnson.—How is that?

Brown.—Because the owners of the newly discovered tin mines would get Congress to put a fifty or sixty per cent duty on foreign tin for the purpose of excluding it from the American market.

Johnson.—I reckon if they would find some tin mines in this country, tinware would be still cheaper than what it is now.

Brown.—No; the probabilities are that it would be higher.

Johnson.—Why not?

Brown.—Because the owners of the newly discovered tin mines would get Congress to put a fifty or sixty per cent duty on foreign tin for the purpose of excluding it from the American market.

Johnson.—You think, then, that the discovery of tin ore in this country would be a misfortune instead of a blessing.

Brown.—It would certainly result in the price of tinware being higher than it is now, and this would certainly be unfortunate for those who have to buy it.

Johnson.—Yes, that's so. I see now how this so-called protection works. It protects the rich at the expense of the poor.

Brown.—Belford's Magazine. Recommendations by the State Alliance.

DALLAS, Texas, August 23.—The session of the alliance convention this morning consisted principally of the reception of the reports of committees and then discussion.

Reports were received from the committee on the good of the order, the committee on constitutional revision and the committee on demands. The report of the latter committee was the most important. It is as follows:

To the President and Delegates of the State Alliance of Texas: After due consideration of all the resolutions and demands, your committee, respectfully submit the following:

1. We demand of our representatives in congress the repeal of all discriminating laws which are now oppressing our industrial classes.

2. We demand the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and that this be supplemented by legal tender treasury notes of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the country without the intervention of National banks.

3. We demand that the lands of our Nation be held in sacred reserve for homesteads for American citizens and that such laws be made to compel aliens to transfer titles in a reasonable time to all lands that they have heretofore acquired.

4. We demand that laws be passed, both State and National, that shall regulate transportation

in the interest of the people and actual investments and the basis upon which all corporations shall declare their dividends.

5. We further demand of the Twenty-second legislature such revision of the land laws as will open up the western part of our State to actual settlers only.

6. That we recommend to the Twenty-second legislature the establishment of factories within the walls of our penitentiaries for the purpose of manufacturing cotton or other bagging to wrap the cotton crop of this State, and thereby protect our farmers from the oppression of destructive monopolies.

THE SILVER LAW EXPLAINED. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Director of the Mint said today that there seems to be a general misapprehension as to the operations of the new silver law in case the price of silver should advance to parity.

"Some of the papers state," he says, "that in such case the Government will cease buying, while others hold that we shall then have free coinage. If silver should reach its old parity the Government would continue to buy 4,500,000 ounces a month (or so much thereof as might be offered) under the provisions of the present law. The new law does not provide that purchases shall cease when silver reaches parity, but that the Government shall not pay in excess of \$1 for 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, or what is the same thing, shall not pay in excess of \$1.2929 per five ounces.

"The amount of pure silver in the silver dollar being 37 1/2 grains, if the Government paid \$1.2929 per fine ounce (480 grains) it would be paying exactly \$1 for 37 1/2 grains; that is to say, the market value of the pure silver in the silver dollar would be exactly equal to the face value of the coin, so that the Government could lose nothing by continuing to buy at that rate, which the law contemplates. While this would not be free coinage, and in the absence of further legislation there is no provision for free coinage, it would be practically free coinage for 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month. That is, we would receive from depositors 4,500,000 ounces of silver and give them for it the exact amount of money which 4,500,000 ounces would make in coin. Of course, the Government could not pay in excess of that rate, because if it did the value of the silver in the silver dollar would be greater than its value as a coin, which would be a losing operation."

SOUTHERN CROPS. Baltimore Manufacturers' Record Estimates That They Will Exceed \$1,000,000,000 in Value.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—The Manufacturers' Record's annual review of the crop situation in the South, published this week, notes the largest cotton crop ever produced, and states that farmers are less in debt than at any time for twenty-five years. For five years the cotton crop has steadily increased from 6,505,000 bales in 1886-7 to from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 bales, the estimate for the present crop. The price has advanced with the increase in production, the total value of the last four crops, including cotton seed, being about \$1,500,000,000. The value of this year's crop is estimated at \$500,000,000, thus bringing the total value for five years up to \$2,000,000,000. While cotton has thus been adding so enormously to the South's wealth, wheat, oats, tobacco, rice, sugar, grasses, fruits and vegetables have made great gains, and, while some of these crops—corn for instance—will this year fall a little short of last year, this difference in the corn yield will be more than counter-balanced by higher price. From all over the South bankers write of the best outlook for farmers since the war."

The Record shows that in four years the South has produced about 28,000,000 bales of cotton; 2,000,000 bushels of corn; 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and 315,000,000 bushels of oats, the total value of these and other agricultural products reaching the enormous aggregate of nearly \$3,500,000,000. With a cotton crop worth nearly \$500,000,000, a corn crop that will yield \$250,000,000; \$75,000,000 of wheat and oats, added to rice, sugar, tobacco, vegetables, etc., the South's agricultural products will this year reach \$1,000,000,000, or about \$400,000,000 more than in 1880.

Malaria produces Weakness, General Debility, Billiousness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Constipation. Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, removes the cause which produces these troubles. Try it and you will be delighted. 50 cents. To get the genuine, ask for Grove's.—Sold by J. G. Haring.

It is not a bit easier for some people to borrow trouble than it is for others to give it.—[Philadelphia Times.]

I. W. MURCHISON, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots, and Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, Medicines. Includes image of a wagon.

HOUSTON COUNTY BANK. N. E. ALLBRIGHT, LEADS THEM ALL IN Dry Goods, Notions, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods Generally.

W. H. DENNY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Notions, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, ALSO A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY, Hardware, Queensware, Etc.

J. S. SHIVERS, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, AND A GENERAL LINE OF GROCERIES. FURNITURE. Ever brought to Crockett, consisting of Bed Room and Parlor Sets, Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Etc.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is pleasant to the taste as lemon syrup. It is the only medicine that cures malaria. Contains no poison. Cheaper than quinine.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The Popular Cannon Ball Train to St. Louis. Schedule in Effect March 2, 1890.

JOB PRINTING IN PLAIN OR Fancy Colors. For PRICES & PARTICULARS, call at THESE HEADQUARTERS.

HERBINE. THAT FIGHT MA S-L-W 49 YEARS CURED. THE ORIGINAL. Includes image of a man fighting a monster.

MULHATTON ON TOP AGAIN. Wonderful Rally About Green Clouds and the Instantaneous Peasantry of Green Corn. Middlesborough, Ky., Aug. 15.—Edgar Ramey, a farmer, who lives four miles from Lickskillet, in the eastern part of Claiborne county, Tenn., came into Middlesborough this morning, and related the following extraordinary story, which he is willing to swear to as being true. He claims that, on Saturday afternoon, he saw a large, green looking cloud coming from a westerly direction toward his house while the rain was falling in torrents. It suddenly grew very cold and commenced to hail, and in less than half an hour it became as dark as night. The wind blew very hard and the hailstones fell as large as eggs. All this occurred in the space of one-half hour. Later in the afternoon Jake Warren, a neighbor farmer, galloped to his house at full speed and begged him to go to one and look at the extraordinary transformation which had taken place in his cornfield. All parties concerned, however, were too frightened to venture out until next day, when, in company with several friends, the cornfield was visited. Every stalk of corn was found to have been turned into stone. The field was a five acre one, and everything upon it had been petrified, even to two pigs, who had lingered upon the ground. It is claimed that hundreds of people have visited the place since then, and there is no reason to disbelieve the story as told, as remarkable as it is.

A PHENOMENON. A Well From Which Comes Burning Heat. Great Excitement. PARIS, Aug. 25.—A strange phenomenon is reported from the Indian nation. A few days ago a white man, Charles Gooding, living near Goodland, a station on the "Pisco" road, in the Choctaw nation, employed an Irish well digger, Mike Duhany, to sink a well on his place. Duhany began work and had reached a depth of sixty feet.

At noon to-day, after eating dinner, his assistants began lowering him back into the well to resume work, but he had hardly gone down twenty feet when he screamed to them to pull him up quick, that he was burning up. As hurried as possible he was hoisted, but on reaching the surface he was unconscious and it required two hours hard work to restore him. He was found in a pitiable condition. His clothing being scorched until it crumbled at touch and his body was fearfully blistered. The intense heat seemed to rise from the bottom.

A coat lying on the windlass and the rope wound around were scorched until they broke into fragments at the touch. No flame could be seen; simply an intense heat. The people of the neighborhood are not only puzzled, but badly scared as they do not know what will happen next, their idea being that a volcano slumbers beneath them.

How the Apostles Died. In this department of The Republic, in the issue of October 19, 1889, we gave the place of burial of each of Christ's apostles. Below will be found an account of how each of these famous personages died:

- 1. Peter was crucified in Rome, with his head down, on a cross similar to that used in the execution of Jesus.
2. Andrew was bound to a cross and left to die from exhaustion.
3. St. James, the great, was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.
4. St. James, the less, was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.
5. St. Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.
6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous king.
7. St. Matthew was killed with a halberd.
8. St. Thomas was shot by a shower of arrows while at prayer, and afterwards run through the body with a lance.
9. St. Simon was crucified after the manner of Jesus.
10. St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, until he expired.
11. St. Luke was hanged on an olive tree in Greece.
12. St. John died a natural death.
13. Paul was beheaded by command of Nero.
14. Judas "fell and his bowels gushed out."
15. St. Barnabas was stoned to death by Jews.
16. Love may be blind, but she skips the girl with the squint.—[Binghampton Leader.]

GRAPPELLANE. EDITOR COURIER:—As things are good in spiritual things I thought I would write up the drought through this part of the county. It still prevails though we have had some nice showers in the last few days. Cotton is opening very fast and picking will begin soon.

We have had quite a protracted meeting going on at New Prospect, 4 miles North West of Grapeland, conducted by C. K. Lively, Wm. McEver, F. H. Parker and D. J. Neal. There were ten accessories to the churches and almost every one became happy. A Baptist meeting will begin at Oakgrove church today by Rev. J. F. Johnson and we hope to have just such a time as we had in our previous one. We are glad to note that Miss Ida's school is in good shape and we think it will be a great success. The school at New Prospect under the management of Jones Owens deserves notice. Mr. Owens is quite a good teacher.

The health of the county is good at present; no sickness of a fatal character. We are glad that the election passed off smoothly without trouble. We hope Houston County will never become so engaged as it was two years ago. Mr. Editor, we oppose conventions and want a straight ticket from government to bailiff.

PIPESTEM. HOLLY. EDITOR COURIER:—As I see nothing lately from Roy will give The Courier readers a few lines from this place.

The cotton crops are excellent but we cannot brag on our crop. Much cotton is beginning to open and gathering of it will soon be the order of the day.

Health of this part of the county was never known to be better, everything seems to be lively and booming.

Miss Allie O'Brien of Galveston is teaching an instrumental music class at this place, and they seem to be progressing very fast.

Messrs. Joe Boren and W. L. Driskell have just returned from the West, they bring very favorable news back with them.

H. L. Brannon attended the Congressional Convention at Palestine the first of the week.

There are several Alliance gins going up in these parts. Co-operation seems to be the order of the day, mostly Co. net much operating.

Mr. Sheffield closed his singing class here last Wednesday night, there were a good turn out and a nice time for the young folks.

Success to The Courier and its readers. PLOW-HOLDER. Mistaken Identity.

A middle-aged woman was wandering around the corridors in the city hall yesterday, eating a banana as she went, when one of the police officials on duty there felt that it would be the right thing to ask her:

"Looking for your husband, ma'am?" "No, ma'am," she promptly responded.

"Excuse me, but I thought you might be. Oh! I'll excuse you but you've got hold of the wrong woman."

"How, ma'am?" "Why, I've had three, and two died and the other run away. Oh, no—I ain't looking for no husband. You've got me mixed up with somebody else."—[Detroit Free Press.]

A FROTH-BATH. Dalton, Ga.—"Are you descended from one of the twenty-three?" is the first question asked when you introduce Mr. Camp to Mr. Camp, which is explained as follows:

Thomas Camp, of Butherford county, N. C., had ten sons and one daughter by his first wife. He married again, as his second wife, Miss Margaret Carney, of North Carolina, and had by her ten sons and two daughters. Then he died. The twenty-three children of Thomas Camp were, as might have been expected, a prolific and stalwart race. Only one of them, a daughter, approached the father's record, however. She had twenty-two children.

At a reunion a few years ago in Douglas county, Ga., fully 4,000 descendants were present. Yesterday at the residence of the late Maj. William A. Camp near Dalton, Ga., assembled all of his seven sons and their descendants, a family reunion, the occasion being their mother's seventieth birthday.

Mr. W. A. Camp, of Augusta, Ga., is compiling a record of the descendants of his great-grandfather, Thomas Camp, of North Carolina, and wishes all the Camps to write him a history of their branch of the tree.

The father of twins may be said to have his double.—[Omaha Bee.]

CORRESPONDENCE. Messrs. Paris' Mission Co., Paris, Tenn.

Please send me three dozen of your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It was pleased with the lot I got you last summer. The grocer was delighted with it. I will send you one bottle to see if you will be able to send me more. I have had some very bad and heavy colds, and I am sure you will be able to send me more. I will send you one bottle to see if you will be able to send me more. I have had some very bad and heavy colds, and I am sure you will be able to send me more.

W. W. Shannon, 814 by J. G. Haring.

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