

DR. C. O. WEBB, DENTIST, Next Door to John Murchison & Son East Side Public Square. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

RICE MAXEY, Attorney-at-Law, (Now Located at Sherman, Texas.)

will attend the terms of the District Court of Houston county, and will be pleased to give personal attention to all cases, civil and criminal, entrusted to his care.

Hawke's Celebrated Spectacles.

The Crockett Weekly Courier.

R. H. LACY, PUBLISHER.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT CROCKETT POST OFFICE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM

VOL. 2.

CROCKETT HOUSTON COUNTY TEXAS FRIDAY OCTOBER 9, 1891.

No. 36.

J. G. HARRING,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISH, WALL PAPER, ARTIST'S MATERIAL, BRUSHES, STATIONERY and DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.—J. T. Dawson, Pastor, Services the 2d, 3d and 4th Sundays in each month, morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. First Sunday at Lovelady.

COURT DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT. District Judge, Hon. F. A. Williams. District Attorney, Hon. W. H. Gill. District Clerk, Hon. F. A. Champion.

COURT CALENDAR.

Court convenes the first Monday after the 4th Monday in February, and first Monday after fourth Monday in September.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

J. A. Brasher, President, Julian; N. J. Sandlin, Vice President, Lovelady; J. S. Gilbert, Secretary, Coltharp; J. H. Brent, Treasurer, Tadmor; W. L. Driscoll, Lecturer, Holly; A. M. Rencher, A. Lee, Crockett; J. R. Ritchie, Chap. Crockett; W. T. High, D. K., Crockett; G. W. Farlow, A. D. K., Crockett; K. D. Thompson, Sgt. at A., Antioch.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

FORBES.—J. W. Bates, master; D. C. F. South, secretary; R. K. Smith, Lect. meets first Wednesday in December, March, June and September.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRESS.

The Third Quarter of 1891 Shows Remarkable Activity.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Including Cotton Mills, Railroads, Shoe Factories, Rolling Mills are Reported by the Tradesman's Regular Reviews.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 29—[Special.]—In its edition of Oct. 1 the tradesman will publish the advancement of the south for the third quarter of 1891.

The number of new establishments and industries reached a total of 1000, as compared to 1070 for the corresponding quarter of 1890 and 825 in the same quarter of 1889.

The Tradesman says that it is believed that many of the industries that have been projected in the southern states during the past quarter have been retarded and in some cases abandoned owing to the tightness of money matters.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the industrial interests of the south have maintained remarkable activity and after making due allowance for those industries that have not gone into active operation, this country will still show a healthy and substantial growth for the past three months.

During the quarter ending Oct. 1, there were established in the southern states 3 boot and shoe factories, 5 breweries, 36 brick and tile works, 2 car works, 14 canning factories, 8 compresses and 49 cotton and woolen mills, North Carolina leading in this line of development with 12 to her credit, Alabama 8, Georgia 7, and the others equally divided among the remaining southern states.

Sixty development and improvement companies have been organized in the past three months. Thirty-three electric light companies have been organized in the past quarter, 24 flour and grist mills and 59 foundries and machine shops, as compared with 85 for the corresponding quarter of 1890.

The establishment of machine shops and foundries is a gratifying one in southern development. There have been 9 furnaces established in the past three months, 59 mining and quarrying companies and 23 oil mills erected. The remarkable development of the phosphate industry in Florida is known by the fact that 38 companies have been organized in that state for the development of phosphate lands, also 1 in Georgia, 1 in Kentucky and 3 in North Carolina; making a total of 43 for the quarter.

One hundred and twenty-six railroad companies have been organized during the past three months, six rolling-mills have been established, thirty-nine standard electric railroads. Texas leading with twelve to her credit, Alabama, and Georgia and Tennessee having five each, Arkansas and Florida three each, Louisiana and North Carolina two each and Virginia and West Virginia one each.

Six tanneries have been erected, twenty-seven waterworks and 235 wooden establishments. The establishment of wood working plants has been very equally divided in the different southern states and the timber resources of this section are rapidly being utilized. With the 111 miscellaneous enterprises reported the total for the past quarter makes a very gratifying showing when the conditions surrounding the industrial developments during the past three months are taken into consideration.

Ohio Republicans May Sacrifice McKinley. There are constantly renewed evidences that the Republicans are in pretty bad shape in Ohio. Through Secretary Foster the administration keeps in pretty close touch with the Campaign Committee which is working for McKinley, and the Ohio Republican Association in trying to raise money among the clerks to assist in McKinley's election. Foster has already given the clerks to understand, in more polite language, perhaps, that the civil service may be damaged; that party service is what counts best with politicians. The clerks, however, are very reluctant to subscribe, and a number of the best informed Ohioans in the departments here have expressed the opinion that

OHIO'S POLITICAL SENSATION.

Governor Campbell's March Through the Republican Stronghold.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 30.—Governor Campbell's march through the Republican Western reserve is the political sensation of the day.

For the past three days he has been kept busy in talking to the people of the counties that formerly comprised the old Garfield Congressional districts. At Canfield this afternoon 10,000 farmers, three-fourths of whom were Republicans, stood for over two hours in the hot sun and listened to his analysis of the McKinley law and his attacks on the high tariff. This meeting was double the size of Major McKinley's boasted Niles meeting, which cost the Republican State Committee \$10,000. Not only this but the Governor was given a royal reception by the workmen of the busy town, and when his train stopped at the platform he was called out and made a neat speech.

To-night he addressed an immense meeting at the Opera House in this city. He challenged the Republican leaders, McKinley and Sherman, to stand up like men and fight for the law they helped to make. The Republic's exposure of the Piqua tin-plate factory was quoted by the Governor. It was after 11 o'clock when the Governor concluded his speech and the meeting adjourned, the vast audience remaining until the very last.

R. Q. MILLS. The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article is today one of the best known politicians in the United States. Since 1875 he has been a member of congress from Texas. While other men in that distinguished body have made mistakes, up to this time the Democratic party, and especially the people of Texas, can record none against him. There have been occasions where he differed widely from his party and associates, but time has proven that he was right, and not they. Most memorable among these was his vote against what was known as the "back salary grab." It was then he exhorted some of his brethren "to keep their arms out of the public crib." He did do that thing. They did not. He is yet in congress, and they are at home enjoying the delightful felicity of domestic lives. Next in importance as a public measure was the "electoral commission bill, the passing of which by both Republicans and Democrats resulted in adjudicating R. B. Hayes into the presidential chair, when he was no more entitled to it according to the electoral vote than the writer. Mills, when he cast his vote against this measure, and made a speech opposing it which gave him a national reputation as an orator and statesman, was told by some of his congressional friends that his people at home, his constituents, would not allow him to return in peace. He did come, however, and when he came he was met at the train which brought him by thousands of friends and neighbors, with torch light processions and bands of music, halting him as a returning conqueror and hero, as in olden times, manifesting in every conceivable manner their utmost confidence in his honor, statesmanship and patriotism. The fact is, there is not today, and was never in Texas, a man who could create as much enthusiasm among the people as R. Q. Mills. The greatest evidence of a man's patriotism is when he takes his life in one hand and his gun in the other, and marches forth to battle for the rights of his people. This he did at the very outset of the war between the states, and did not return until the battle flag of the Confederacy was furled forever. The blindest and most withering philippic ever uttered by man was when Mills hurled his anathemas against E. J. Davis' government at Corsicana in 1871, right in the presence of Davis and his armed police. In the last elections for congressmen and state officials in the western states the victories gained by the Democrats was more due to his successful canvasses of several of those states than to any other man. Knowing his true value as an orator, and his great familiarity with questions of greatest interest

of a political character, he has been called by the people of those states whose vote was of a doubtful character, above all others to come and aid the Democrats of those states, and to-day he is by far the most formidable opponent that McKinley and his party have to contend with in Ohio. Notwithstanding all this, we find in one of the (so called) leading papers of Texas, viz: The Fort Worth Gazette, an article claimed to be from Cleveland. O.—that Mills's aspirations for the speakership were now being managed in Ohio by Tom Johnson, a member of congress, who said that "Mills was a radical and that the next house would be run by radicals if Mills was elected speaker." Who is responsible for this we cannot say, but we do know that if the editors of that paper intended or desired to convey the idea that for any purpose or consideration, the Hon. R. Q. Mills would ponder to radical influences for a single moment, they were endeavoring to make a false impression. That paper happened to be for prohibition, and Mills was not in favor of that measure. That contest has long since passed, and been by many forgotten. But the old man at the helm of that sheet is like the boys in a country town, riding around on stork shoes, playing circus yards after the show had been and gone. We have no objection to your advocating the claims of your favorite for United States senator, who for the first time has become so thoroughly aroused in the interest of the Democratic party that he is actually making a personal canvass of the entire state of Texas, when in truth and fact there is no more chance for the party's defeat in the state within the next two years than there would be of President Harrison appointing Grover Cleveland to a big fat office. Where, then, comes in the heroic services of Horace? The people of this great state want men who are true and tried to represent them in the national councils—those who have influence with unquestioned ability. Personal likes and dislikes have nothing to do with the case. There are none, not even the enemies of Mr. Mills, who would dare underestimate his fitness for any political office within the gift of the people, and where is the man after twenty years of public service who would have the temerity to say aught against his honor or integrity? The friends of Mills have not sought to institute comparisons between him and those who might seek to be his rivals for position. Neither have they by innuendo or otherwise thought it necessary or proper to make attacks upon his trust. But we say so, that right now in all sincerity, that the race of Mr. Mills for any position he might desire has been conducted in a most dignified and manly way. But if the hellhounds of political hate, abuse and malignity are to be turned loose to assail either the political or private character of R. Q. Mills, say so; for in a contest of that sort we have nothing to lose and everything to gain.—Hillsboro Reflector.

FASTEST TRIP ON RECORD.

John W. Mackay's Railroad Ride From San Francisco to New York.

New York, Sept. 28.—At 10:56 o'clock this morning the private coach Grassmere, containing John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, and Miss Fair, daughter of Senator James G. Fair, and a sister of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, rolled into the Grand Central Depot attached to the fast mail over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, having made the fastest trip on record from San Francisco to this city.

Mr. Oelrichs was at the depot awaiting the train, which was reported twenty-three minutes late at Poughkeepsie. Five minutes of this time was made up before reaching this city, making the actual time of the trip, after counting the difference of time between the two cities, four days, twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes. This beats the record of Herman Oelrichs, who in August last made the trip in four days, sixteen hours and ten minutes.

The party left San Francisco at 7 o'clock p. m. Wednesday on the Southern Pacific mixed train, arriving at Green River, Wyo., in time to catch the fast mail from Portland, Ore. They reached Chicago at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Depot and were transferred to the Lake Shore Depot, leaving there at 8 o'clock.

At Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific, they were one hour and twenty-five minutes late, but made up the time before reaching Council Bluffs. They were again delayed by a freight train on the Lake Shore, and consequently did not get in on schedule time. It is rumored that Mr. Mackay's trip to this city is for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Pacific roads in connection with the Searles will contest, and a visit to Salem will probably be taken.

Went Fishing With Dynamite.

DOUGHERTY, I. T. Sept. 28.—Last Wednesday evening about 4 o'clock Charlie Bothwell and William Pickett, both about fifteen years of age, secured a stick of dynamite and concluded to kill some fish at the Rock Creek ford, one mile south of town, but the attempt resulted disastrously to both boys, as follows: In making a fuse, the boys took an old sardiner, sewing it together, making a long tube. One end they inserted into the stick of dynamite and poured powder in the other end, until the tube was full. Charlie Bothwell was holding the dynamite ready to throw it in the water as soon as the Pickett boy lit the fuse, which he proceeded to do, when a terrific explosion occurred, knocking both boys to the ground and tearing the right hand of Bothwell off at the wrist and severely lacerating the hips and the stomach of the Pickett boy. Both boys got up and walked a quarter of a mile to the home of Bothwell. When the doctor arrived he picked flesh and finger bones belonging to Bothwell out of Pickett's hips and stomach. The shock being so great to their systems the Pickett boy succumbed to the shock, and he died yesterday evening and was buried today.

The Bothwell boy says he will die also, and the doctors agree with him and say he cannot last over twelve hours longer, as he is also hurt internally, which was not known at first.

Magnificent Prizes.

To the school superintendent whose district shows the best average results in getting subscriptions, a four-weeks' trip to Chicago and return, expenses paid. To the teacher in charge of a school showing the best average results in gathering subscriptions in each Congressional District eleven in all, a two-weeks' trip to Chicago and return, free.

To the male scholar in the State having the best individual record in amount of subscriptions obtained, a four-years' scholarship in any University in the United States which he may select. To the female scholar having the best individual record in the State in amount of subscriptions obtained a four-years' scholarship in any

Female University in the United States that she may select.

To the girl student gathering the most names on her subscription list, a gold medal will be awarded.

To the girl student gathering the next highest number of names on her subscription list, a silver medal will be awarded.

To the boy student gathering the most names on his subscription list, a gold medal will be awarded.

To the boy student gathering the next highest number of names on his subscription list, a silver medal will be awarded.

A chance to get a four-weeks' trip to Chicago and return during the World's Columbian Exposition free. All the school teachers in the State eligible. The directors of the Texas World's Fair Exhibit Association have arranged a World Contest for the public school teachers of Texas. The expenses of a four-weeks' trip to Chicago and return will be paid for any bona-fide public school teacher in Texas who will send in by the 1st of November, 1891, the greatest number of words made from the letters contained in the following sentence: "What are the teachers doing for Texas at the World's Fair?" The contest will be subject to the following

RULES.

- 1. All words must be numbered. 2. All the words found in the English part of Webster's or Worcester's dictionary will be accepted excluding the appendix. 3. No proper or geographical names are allowed. 4. No letter can be repeated in any word oftener than it is found in the sentence. 5. Hyphenated words, like sea-coast, will be accepted. 6. A list containing more than twenty-five errors will be rejected. 7. Words spelled the same are counted but once, no matter how different the meaning is. 8. Words spelled differently, having the same meaning, will be counted as separate words. 9. No plural words allowed. Send lists to Texas World's Fair Contest Committee, Fort Worth, Texas.

FRANK GRICE, Proprietor, Express San Antonio.

FRANK DOBEMUS, Editor News, Dallas.

R. M. JOHNSON, Editor Post, Houston, Committee of Award.

The Iowa Campaign.

Jefferson, Ia., Sept. 30.—Five thousand people heard Governor Boies in his masterly discussion of the political issues here today. It was the greatest political demonstration in the history of Green County. Delegates came from every direction. Grand Junction sent 400. Panora's contribution was the Horace Boies Club. Rockwell City, Churdan and Stanton were well represented, while farmers drove in from every part of the county. Such an outpouring of the masses in this Republican stronghold was wholly unexpected. For two hours this great mass of people, over half of whom were unable to obtain seats, gave their closest attention to the address of their Governor. They thoroughly enjoyed it. Such a calm, earnest and logical discussion of public questions they had evidently never listened to before. At its conclusion the crowd pressed forward to shake the Governor's hand, but the early departure of the train made it necessary to cut this ceremony short. The Governor's visit here was a great event, and his speech is conceded to have gained him many votes.

Don't take it for granted that all patent medicines are alike. They are not. Let the years of unimpaired success and the tens of thousands of cured and happy men and women, place Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription on the side of the comparison to which they belong. And there isn't a state or territory, no—nor hardly a country in the world, whether its people realize it or not, but have men and women in them that're happier because of their discovery and its effects. Think of this in health. Think of it in sickness. And then think whether you can afford to waste the trial if the makes you when you take the risk to give your money back, as they do, if they do not benefit or cure you.

There are about 50 buffalo still ranging wild in Colorado. And yet one man, for whom frontier justice is waiting, recently killed five.

It has been so generally and frequently stated and published that the American buffalo and bison have become completely and thoroughly extinct that the general public has come to accept it as a fact, and believe that the only specimens are those which have become domesticated, and are cared for in the several zoological gardens and parks.

That there are few of them remaining on the plains is certainly true, but there are enough, with proper protection, to soon produce large herds. In this State, where there are thousands of these animals, their number has been rapidly reduced by hunters, who have slain them simply for the momentary pleasure they have experienced in killing large game, until they now number less than 50 and are in four small herds. These are confined to the rougher and more sparsely populated districts, their habitations being a more effective protection to them than all the State game laws ever enacted by the General Assembly.

So small had grown the number of these distinctly American animals that in 1889 the State legislature enacted a law providing a severe penalty for the killing of a single specimen before the year 1900, thus allowing a full ten years for them to propagate, but in spite of this enactment word was received but a short time ago that some in the Kenosha range had shot five buffalo. State Game Warden Land started at once to make a special and personal investigation of the case. While out he has also made an extensive visit through the State, and he has just returned with an interesting account. He is somewhat discouraged with the enforcement of, or more properly, the non-enforcement of all the game laws, and predicts that unless something very decisive is done, and that very soon, the buffalo will not be the only family wiped from the face of the earth. He reports a most terrible slaughter of all game during the last few months. He was asked last night in reference to the killing of buffalo, "There are now very few of them, he stated, and these, in our feeble and crippled condition, we are endeavoring to protect. That five of them were killed recently is a fact but I found that we could not convict the guilty if we brought him to trial. He admitted having killed five of them, and boasted of the fact to his friends, but we could find no one, after a careful investigation, who would testify against him, and if he were arraigned he would, of course, say not guilty."

"I judge that we have now in the State something less than 50 buffalo, and these are in four bunches. One of these has recently been seen in Middle Park, and numbers but five. Another, and possibly the largest, is in the Kenosha range, and numbers possibly 20. The third, of 10 or 15 head, is at Hahn's Peak, in Routt county. The fourth, and the smallest except that at Middle Park, is at Dolores."

Patent medicines differ—One has reasonableness another has not. One has reputation—another has not. One has confidence, born of success—another has only "hopes."

The following formula produces a cement for porcelain, glass, china, jewelry, etc., so strong that wood or porcelain can be joined together so firmly that they will break anywhere else rather than where cemented. Take of finest pale orange shellac, broken small, four ounces, strongest rectified spirits, three ounces, and digest them together in a corked bottle in a warm place until dissolved. It should have the consistency of molasses. 2. In order to make a strong liquid glue, take soft-water, one quart; best pale glue, two pounds; dissolve in a covered vessel immersed in boiling water; cool, and add gradually, of nitric acid specified gravity—seven ounces; when cold put it into bottles. This is very strong and does not gelatinize.

S. C. ARLEDGE, Leading House in Crockett for all kinds of Groceries, Fancy and Staple. Keep constantly on hand a large supply of Salt, Hardware, Etc. My goods are always fresh, and of THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

Give him a call before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Stimmons' Tasteless Chill Cure Guaranteed.

