

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 be pleased to give
 personal attention to all cases, civil and
 criminal, directed to his care.

The Crockett Weekly Courier.

GILES M. HALTOM, PUBLISHER.
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 VOL. 3. CROCKETT, HOUSTON COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892. No. 39.

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.

BAPTIST.—W. M. Gaddy, Pastor. Services the 1st, 3d and 4th Sundays in each month, morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Second Sunday at Lovelady.

EPHYRAIAN.—E. Lendey, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Lovelady Third Sunday night in each month.

COURT DIRECTORY.

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

COUNTY.
 County Judge, Hon. W. A. Davis.
 County Attorney, Hon. J. I. Moore.
 County Clerk, A. C. Dunham. Sheriff, F. H. Bayne. Treasurer, M. M. Baker. Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes. Tax Collector, Charles Long. Surveyor, Knickerbocker.

COURT CALENDAR.

DISTRICT.
 Court 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.

COMMISSIONERS.
 Court in session the second Monday's in February, May, August and November.

JUSTICES.
 Precinct No. 1, Crockett, 1st Monday in each month.
 W. D. Pritchard, J. P.
 Precinct No. 2, Augusta, 3d Saturday in each month.
 John Kennedy, J. P.
 Precinct No. 3, Colliard, 4th Saturday in each month.
 J. W. Gilbert, J. P.
 Precinct No. 4, Lovelady, 4th Thursday in each month.
 J. R. Morgan, J. P.
 Precinct No. 5, Grapeland, 2d Saturday in each month.
 John A. Davis, J. P.
 Precinct No. 6, Porter prings, 1st Saturday in each month.
 W. H. Hogue, J. P.
 Precinct No. 7, Weches, 4th Saturday in each month.
 W. L. Vaughn, J. P.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

J. A. Brasler, President, Julian, N. J. Sandlin, Vice President, Lovelady; J. S. Gilbert, Secretary, Colliard; J. Brent, Treasurer, Tadmor; W. L. Driah, Lecturer, Holly; A. M. Reicher, A. Lee, Crockett; J. B. Ritchie, Chap. Crockett; W. T. High, D. K. Crockett; W. F. Furlow, A. D. K. Crockett; K. Thompson, Sec'y, at A. Crockett.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 J. B. Ellis, Crockett; J. M. Sims, Daniel; W. W. Madden, Crockett, Texas.

SUB-ORDINATE ALLIANCES.
 Antrim.—R. B. Edens, President; H. Power, Secretary, Shortland, Tex.
 Harmony.—N. F. Horn, President; R. E. Earl, Secretary, Pennington, Tex.
 Creek.—M. C. Williams, President; G. W. Furlough, Secretary, Creek, Tex.
 Trinity.—W. D. Taylor, President; J. L. Childs, Secretary, Daily, Texas.
 Red Hill.—H. W. Allen, President; L. W. Driskill, Secretary, San Pedro, Tex.
 New Prospect.—S. M. Davis, President; Ed. W. Davis, Secretary, Sheridan, Texas.
 San Pedro.—A. K. Moore, President; J. R. Richards, Secretary, Grapeland, Tex.
 Zion.—J. H. Brent, President, Tadmor; W. K. Conner, Secretary, Tadmor, Texas.
 Pine Grove.—H. A. Wooley, President; W. B. Dixon, Secretary, Broxson, Texas.
 Lone.—E. F. Darnall, President; E. B. Dugan, Secretary, Grapeland, Texas.
 Center Hill.—W. J. Julian, President; M. B. Matehart, Secretary, Julian, Tex.
 Chandler.—J. B. Ash, President; B. F. Erwin, Secretary, Forter Springs, Texas.
 Antioch.—C. G. Summers, President; K. D. Thompson, Sec'y, Antioch, Tex.
 Nevill's Prairie.—T. J. Duver, President; T. C. Evans, Secretary, Antioch, Texas.
 Concord.—W. F. Pierce, President; John M. Sims, Secretary, Daniel, Texas.
 Crockett.—J. E. Brewer, President; J. H. Young, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.
 Holly.—A. J. King, President; A. C. Driskill, Secretary, Holly, Texas.
 Mt. Vernon.—J. H. Ratliff, Presd't; Miss M. B. Owens, Secretary, Rath, Tex.
 Franklin.—W. L. Vaughn, President; J. S. Baykin, Secretary, Weches, Texas.
 Mulcaid.—J. D. Haltom, President; F. M. Collins, Secretary, Grapeland, Tex.
 Oakland.—J. D. Brewton, President; R. D. Wherry, Secretary, Crockett, Tex.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

COUNTY GRANGE.
 No. 1.—J. W. Barrow, master; D. C. F. Smith, secretary; R. B. Smith, Lect. meets first Wednesday in December, March, June and September.

SUB-ORDINATE GRANGES.
 Nevada's Prairie, No. 75.—E. H. Calloway, master; J. E. Lundy, Sec'y. Meets second and fourth Sunday.
 Lovelady, No. 70.—L. H. Harrison, Master; W. H. Harrison, Sec'y. Meets first Saturday.
 Harmony, No. 70.—J. J. Henderson, Master; Miss Nellie Bragins, Sec'y. Meets second Saturday.
 Indian, No. 20.—S. H. Platt, Master; T. B. Martin, Sec'y.

SORE THROAT

Bronchitis, colds, coughs, asthma, and even consumption, in the early stages, yield to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Singers, actors, auctioneers, public speakers, clergymen, teachers, lecturers, and all who are liable to disorder of the vocal organs, find a sure remedy in this wonderful and well-known preparation. As an emergency medicine, in cases of croup, whooping cough, etc., it should be in every household.

And Bronchitis

It seemed as if I could not survive, all the usual remedies proving of no avail. At last I thought of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking two bottles of this medicine I was restored to health. —Chas. Gambin, Smith's Ranch, Sonoma, Cal.

Cured By Using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It leads all others. "In January, 1891, I was taken down with measles and scarlet fever, and exposing myself too soon, caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was forced to take to my bed and was so ill that the doctors despaired of my recovery, supposing me to be in quick consumption. Change of climate was recommended, but I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and soon found relief. After using several bottles, I was cured, so that I am now as well and rugged as ever." —John Dillander, Cranston Park of Steam Shovel, G. S. & F. R. Co., Justin, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
 Sold by all Druggists. Price 50¢ per bottle, \$4.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

An Extract From Judge Clark's Address Speech.

"Senator Coke, whom I have known long and well, has been pleased to speak of me as 'the liveried lackey of the railroads.' If there has been a lackey of the railroads in Texas, one who has covered to corporate power, and knickerbockered to the corporate lash, that man is Richard Coke. Why, he was a director of a railroad when he was elected governor of Texas. As I have been charged with being a slight instrumental in his election, I apologize to you for it. When he took his office a suit was pending to the supreme court involving \$200,000,000 to the people of Texas, and there stood on the docket an appeal from the lower court in which the railroads had obtained a judgment and not a point upon which the state could have the hope for a reversal. I took the case and raised a point which had never been raised before, and that was the court below was without jurisdiction, I whipped the case and the money was saved to the state. But this was not the end of it. Then this corporate power went to Coke and made him surrender twenty sections of land to the mile on a single certificate locatable in one box and an exemption from taxation of these lands and also its lines of railroads for twenty-five years. I had given him all the trumps with which to win for the state, and even then he allowed the corporation to beat him. In 1876, when the land grants of the Texas and Pacific should expire, unless extended by the state, the legislature refused the grant. But again, Coke was there to take care of the corporations while posing as governor of a free people. He bulldozed the legislature and held them a day after the time for adjournment and thereby secured the extension involving millions of acres of land, and yet he calls me the 'liveried lackey of the railroads.' I practice law for a living, but I have never accepted employment from corporations while I was engaged in the public service."

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"As a private citizen, if a railroad wants to employ me and I expect to practice law for a living after my term as governor expires. [Applause.] In the public service I have always been true to the people, and the man who hints at me that I am the 'liveried lackey of corporations' lies in his heart. [Applause.]

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"But Coke and Hogg seem to have formed a kind of mutual admiration society. The senator comes back from Washington, and bowing before the great Hogg throne, pleads old age. I pity the sorrows of a poor old man whose trembling steps have borne him to your door. He comes from Washington with hat in hand and begs you to send him back just once more. He comes from Washington and upon suppliant knee voices his wail to his master, Hogg. Hogg hears the piteous plaint and asks: 'Aint that Old Brains?' 'My lord,' replied Coke; 'they used to call me that.' 'Well, Coke, I need you in my business. I want you to go over the state and tell the people that I am the lord of hosts and through me only can the state survive. Will you do it?' 'Yes, master, I will do anything to go back to the senate again.' 'Will you abuse your old friends, who have stood by you for twenty years, and sing my praises?' 'Yes, my lord, I will do even that.' 'And he goes cavorting over the state and says, 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

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"What an outcry. If that cry should reach the throne of grace I imagine it would turn the stomachs of all the angels. What has Coke done that he should assume to pose as the concentrated wisdom of Texas? For sixteen years he has been in the senate of the United States and never once has he impressed upon the laws enacted by the national legislature a single idea of his own. Last summer when the force bill was under consideration in congress and every patriot appalled at the miseries with which the infamous measure was fraught for this people and raised his voice in earnest protest against this attack upon the very liberty of the people, Coke sat in the senate chamber and never barked once. What has he done? 'What has Hogg done? When inspired by the demagogue two years ago you were alarmed with the fear that the alien would swarm upon us and take all of our lands. That he did not act anything but Texas land and the crying went forth, 'down with the alien.' You sent Hogg to Austin to have a law enacted to protect you—although we all know that an alien never came to Texas with money and got out with any. A law was passed and signed by the governor and yet when this law struck a court down in my county it was found to be without a constitutional head. But Senator Coke says, 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

"When the people thought the education of the children would be better facilitated by uniformity in text, books, a bill to that end was passed and signed by the governor. A 24th clerk in the secretary of state's office discovered that the enacting clause had been omitted, but Hogg did not discover it. But Senator Coke says, 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

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"Article 4 of our constitution says that all appointments by the governor during vacation shall be submitted to the senate within the first ten days of its next session, and yet when the extra session was called last spring and the senate was waiting for the governor to send in the names of Reagan, McLean and Foster and many others, ten days elapsed and these names were not submitted. At the end of twenty days the senate sent a committee to the governor to know why this constitutional requisite had been violated, and his reply was that his attention had not been called to this constitutional provision before, and yet Senator Coke says: 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

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"You sent this Moses to Austin to have a just and equitable commission made to protect you from the rapacity of the railroads. He took the job in hand, had it passed and claimed the credit for it, and yet when it struck the federal court it went to grass the first fluster out of the box. Still Coke says, 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

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"When the governor took the reins of power prosperity was abiding with us and this grand country of ours was striding forward like a young giant. By an unmitigated and useless war against capital he has clouded land titles, stopped the wheels of progress, arrested class against class and thus brought disasters upon thousands of our best people. And yet Gov. Coke says, 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

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"Boasting of a love for the old confederate which is seemingly not in his heart, when Gov. Ross had appointed young Royston to a position held by Major Royston, adjutant of the gallant Terry's rangers, as brave an officer as ever

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flushed, a saber, and the boy was supporting his old mother and invalid sister, it remained for Hogg to eject this competent and worthy son of an old confederate to pay a ward hummer a political debt. I say as an old confederate soldier curses be on such action, but Coke says, 'Thank God for such a leader as Hogg.'"

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

"A Pure Blood Medicine. Bad blood is the first cause of much ill health. It affects the brain, the nerves, the heart, the lungs, the liver and the kidneys. Every organ of the body becomes debilitated and there is soreness and distress in every portion washed by this great river of life when filled with poisonous impurities. A true blood medicine will therefore frequently restore the invalid to health and strength when all else fails. Such a medicine is

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. By replenishing the blood with vitality, and cleansing it of every impurity the broken-down constitution becomes convalescent and begins to rebuild at once. Instead of growing weaker and more debilitated, one becomes stronger in every part, and feels an elasticity of spirits and youthful buoyancy that is most gratifying. Large bottle (192 tea spoonfuls) \$1.00. Sold by druggists.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Albert R. Randolph, of Parsons, Kansas, writes: "I felt myself growing nervous and more weak each day. I could not understand my ailment. I did not think it was owing to the condition of my blood, as I had not worn out my person. However I took Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and it proved to be the medicine I needed for I grew better at once."

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

A TURKISH BATH AS IT IS. Seasonal Descriptions Not True to Life. To the sensible woman who has found out the benefits and delights of the Turkish bath, it has become as much a matter of course as going to her manure or her hair dresser. She believes that will preserve her good looks and prolong her life, and she knows that they are for her that condition skin to goodness—perfect cleanliness and so what was at first a curiosity after a little becomes a necessity.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

The first bath is an ordeal not soon forgotten. It is astonishing how help comes to the aid of the patient. As feel as Lord Tennyson graphically says of Lady Godiva, "clothed only in chastity" and a large linen sheet she is wrapped in the bath and is confronted by the water and steam.

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The temperature of the first hot room of the bath is maintained at 125 deg. Fahrenheit. This heat is generated in a sort of old-fashioned brick oven, the heat passing through many feet of clay pipe before coming in contact with metal to prevent the discolored water.

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It is surprising how quickly one becomes accustomed to this extreme heat and soon, assisted by a few glasses of cold water, the perspiration begins to run from every pore of the body.

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As one reclines upon her couch in the perfectly ventilated room through which a sweep of currents of hot, dry, oxygenated air, there is no sense of oppression, but enveloped in this dew of perspiration, one feels one's veins throbbing, bodily aches and mental pains ceasing to be things of over memory, and one drifts off into forgetfulness until aroused by an attendant with the request to move on to the second hot room, where the temperature is at 180 or 190 degrees. A few moments will suffice in this room, and many omit it altogether.

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Here one is stretched on a marble slab a foot or two from the floor, and the "rubber" gets in her work. She is a staunch young Irish girl, strong as a young gazelle and clean as if made yesterday out of porcelain clay. Her big, firm hands glide over the body, and she proceeds to knead, rub, roll, knock, thump and percuss one's anatomy in a way that brings into action every muscle and gives needed exercise to every tissue and that, too, without a particle of fatigue or nervous exhaustion.

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This process over, comes the soaping, and one is soon enveloped in a perfect massing of soap suds and dexterously placed upon one's feet by the attendant, who proceeds to spray the bather with water, warm at first, but gradually cooler, until the surface of the body becomes reduced to its normal temperature. Then comes the shower and the final plunge in a large tank of running water.

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In the drying room one is enveloped in soft towels big as the sails of an oat boat, and speedily dried; again enveloped in a linen sheet one is conducted to parlors—the cooling room—and there lies upon a comfortable lounge and takes a little nap with a light blanket for a covering. Peace seems to be breathing from every pore of the revitalized and glowing skin.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Then a dreamy languor takes possession of every faculty and one drifts off into a mysterious realm of bliss, to rise refreshed and "another woman" as the phrase is.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they never fail. Try a box of them; they are sugar coated.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

A FLAG FROM HEAVEN. The Legend Concerning the Miraculous "Banner of Danneberg." Do you know the story of the miraculous "Banner of Danneberg" asks the St. Louis Republic. Danneberg is a Danish word signifying "the Danes' stronghold," and the legend concerning the standard itself is as follows: While Waldemar the Victor was battling against the heathen Livonians, there came a turn in the strife where all odds were against him. He had but a handful of men compared with the hordes of heathens which assailed him and his troops fled in all directions. At last, when everything was lost save honor, Andrew, Archbishop of Lund, was seen to ascend an eminence stand still and perfectly erect with his hands raised in prayer. Instantly, as if by magic, the tide of battle changed. Waldemar's Christians banded the heathen legions and pressed them to the brink of an awful precipice. At this time the good archbishop's strength had failed and he was forced to discontinue his support of the standard which he had raised. His hand having fallen nerveless to his sides, As she had a comfortable backboard, two well-cared-for horses, and we knew she was a good, clean cook, we accepted the invitation. After a drive of seven miles, nearly all the time in sight of the beautiful Green River, we reached her home. Several miles from the city, we saw a grassy hillside with a few old-fashioned houses on which the brush is renewed every week, thus keeping it always cool and shady, and many corals contrived Copeta's residence.

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She did not live here alone, for the rich Indians always have many "retainers" and friends who help them spend the extra they have. To-day Copeta alone entertained us. We were first seated alone in one of the log huts, it was carpeted, and contained a set of red plush furniture that I had purchased from some officer when he changed posts. Copeta brought us water in a white bottle made by herself, and we passed it from mouth to mouth.

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In another house there was a rude, home-constructed table, covered with a slightly worn damask cloth, which by its color, must have been purchased "before the war." The table was set with her Washington dishes, the lack filled out by her own home-bought ware. A bouquet of flowers in an elegant cut-glass crystal dish and an airy primrose on each plate testified to her love for flowers. At

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Office of J. N. McEasor, Druggist, 1014 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., 1891.
 MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT, SAVANNAH, GA.
 DEAR SIR:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, \$1.00 size relieved her. She is now well, and she has had a symptom since in the form of rheumatism. I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning was up howling and well. Yours respectfully,
 J. N. McEasor.
 Sold by French & Chamberlain.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Tasteless Liquid Ague Suster. Pleasant to take—A safe and reliable remedy. A positive and permanent cure for Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Biliousness and all Diseases arising from a deranged Liver or Malaria. This remedy, when properly taken, never fails to make a permanent cure. It is pleasant to the taste—Children are fond of it. Large Bottles 50 Cents. Try sample bottle. For sale by J. G. Haring.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Answer This Question. Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Counting up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them? Sold by J. G. Haring.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

The great Dr. Berchavez left three directions for preserving the health—keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practised in our day, he might have added; and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for certainly would consider it the best.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

COPEETA, WIFE OF OURAY. In His Life the Only Wife Who Could Manage Him—Her Kindness. Always the bravest strongest and most feared, consequently the most beloved chief among the Utes was Ouray or Ouray. No one had power to change his mind but "Copeta." She was the dearest of all his possessions, and secure in the love of his great heart, she was not afraid of him. Twice in Ute history she persuaded him from leading his men on a raid. Once all remained quietly at home, the other time a few went but Ouray was not their leader.

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Such a pretty woman she was! When Ouray first knew her—she was twenty years younger than he—was slender and graceful, with beautiful hair, hands and feet, and such eyes! Like a doe, with their soft black immeasurable depth.

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She dresses now as do the other women—in a short calico dress, in one place, moccasins, belt and native ornaments. Her hair, which was worn loose over her shoulders and neck, was cut at Ouray's death as a token of mourning, but I had known her commander, Captain Paine in other years, and he welcomed me cordially and made me comfortable.

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Toward the night of the Fourth of July we had got into the region of storms, and shortly after 7 o'clock on the evening of that day the wind came out from the northeast and very soon great drops of rain came pattering upon the deck.

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"There's thunder in this," said Paine, who had donned his storm-gear. Not a trace of our tall spars could I detect, and the men who stood only a few feet off were hidden as by an opaque barrier. And the rain now came down in torrents.

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The brig was heading upon her course very near south, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. By aid of a blinding flash, a vivid stream shot out from the bow and a broad blaze swept through the heavens.

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It must have been very near another half hour before the storm was again broken by the lightning. I had gone forward and was leaning over the bows, watching the phosphorescent sparkle of the broken water, when a sharply uttered "H—st!" from the lookout aroused me, and as I raised my head I distinctly heard a strange sound in the distance—a sound as of rushing waters.

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Captain Paine was in a moment by my side. I did not know how long he had been there. We stood by the weather right-hand.

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"Is this you, captain?" I asked. "Yes," he answered. He spoke in a whisper and his attention was elsewhere.

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"Do you hear that strange sound?" said I. "I heard him gasp."

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"Sound!" he cried; "it's a ship! something—coming down upon us!" The lookout was on the point of crying out, but the captain stopped him.

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"We must get the men to their stations without alarming them, if we can," he said, and then he leaped aft, shouting at his post: "All hands—all hands for tacking! To the braces every man!"

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

Captain Paine was again by my side, and we peered off into the darkness. The dull roar was plainly heard, but we could see nothing; we could not even see the head of our own bowsprit. The old sailor groaned in agony.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

"If I could only see," he muttered. At that moment, while yet the lightning quivered upon his lips the lightning blazed forth in the heavens and the sea was lituminated far and near.

CLARK DEPARTMENT.

"Heaven save us!" burst from Paine's lips, and I echoed the prayer. The dull roar was plainly heard, but a few cables' length distant loomed up the spectral outlines of the hull and spars and the belling canvas of a heavy ship, which was heading directly across the line of our course and we were dashing toward each other at a fearful rate. During the brief moment of light the captain had been as one paralyzed, but when the darkness had again shut in he started into life.

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"Ready about!" he thundered. "Six from six leaves how many?" asked the teacher.

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"Hub?" asked Johnny, apparently astonished at the question.

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"If you have six cents in your pocket and you lose them all how many do you have left?" Johnny put on a scornful look at this and answered: "One, I suppose."

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THE COURIER.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Electors for President and Vice-President:

- At Large—DUDLEY G. WOOTEN, JAKE C. HOPKINS, JOE F. RANDOLPH, JAMES I. PERKINS, JOHN S. SPINKS, ROBERT B. LOCKETT, ALVIN C. OWLEY, HENRY P. BROWN, WALTERS F. FAKER, LEE KIDDLE, ROBERT H. WARD, GEORGE F. BURGESS, ROBERT W. STAYTON, ELLASBERY B. LANE, ALDEN BELL.

For Lieutenant-Governor, M. CRANE.

For Attorney-General, C. A. CULBERTSON.

For Comptroller, J. D. McCALL.

For Treasurer, W. B. WORTHAM.

For Land Commissioner, W. L. McCAUGHEY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. CARLISLE.

For Judges of Court of Criminal Appeals, K. J. SIKES, W. L. DAVISON.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, C. G. GARETT.

For Associate Justices of the Court of Civil Appeals, F. A. WILLIAMS, H. C. PLEASANTS.

For Congressman of 2d District, S. COOPER.

For Judge, 3d Judicial District, W. Q. REEVES.

For District Attorney 2d Judicial District, D. A. NUNN, JR.

For Senator 13th District, W. M. IMBODEN.

For Representative 5th Legislative District, W. J. TOWNS.

For Representative 20th Legislative District, F. H. BAYNE.

For County Judge, A. A. ALDRICH.

For County Treasurer, J. B. ELLIS.

For County Clerk, A. J. C. DENMAN.

For District Clerk, W. A. CHAMPPON.

For Sheriff, I. A. DANIEL.

For Tax Assessor, CHAS. STOKES.

For Tax Collector, J. E. SHERIDAN.

For County Surveyor, EDOCK BROOKSON.

For Public Weigher, JIM SMITH.

For County Commissioner, Prec. No. 1—J. S. NEWMAN.

Prec. No. 2—ROSS MURCHISON.

Prec. No. 3—W. D. GIMON.

Prec. No. 4—T. W. CRADDOCK.

For Justice Peace, Prec. No. 1—C. E. ROMAINO.

Prec. No. 2—JOHN KENNEDY.

Prec. No. 3—Z. B. JOHN.

Prec. No. 4—R. T. PAYNE.

Prec. No. 5—JNO. A. DAVIS.

Prec. No. 6—W. S. HOGUE.

Prec. No. 7—J. S. LONG.

For Constable, Prec. No. 1—G. M. WALLER.

Prec. No. 2—IRA KIRKPATRICK.

Prec. No. 3—J. E. WOODWARD.

Prec. No. 4—JIM DOUGLAS.

Prec. No. 5—HENRY MUSICK.

Prec. No. 6—J. C. FRAZIER.

Prec. No. 7—TOM CALDWELL.

CLARK TICKET.

For Governor, GEORGE CLARK.

For Lieutenant-Governor, C. M. ROGERS.

For Attorney-General, E. A. McDOWELL.

For Treasurer, T. J. GORKE.

For Comptroller, ETHAN ALLEN.

For Land Commissioner, W. C. WALSH.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JACOB BICKLER.

For Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals, E. H. PHILLIPS, W. D. WOOD.

"WAIT FOR THE HORSE MAIL."

The Clark boys who read reports, and partisan reports at that, from the towns and cities along the rail roads profess great confidence in and manifest much exultation of spirit over what they claim to be the glowing prospects of Clark's election. Don't be deceived by such rainbow-hued statements. The back districts are not speaking through the press now. You are not hearing from them just at present. As Governor Houston once said in discussing election returns: "Wait till the horse mail gets in."

DO HUSH FOR CONSISTENCY'S SAKE.

After showing that Clark in December last endorsed the graduated income-tax as "Simon-pure democracy," after showing that Clark endorsed the principle of free-coinage, after showing that the State Bank plank of the Hog platform is also a plank in the National Democratic platform by which the Clark men swear and which is high time for the Clark men to hush up on these things and get down to the REAL ISSUE of the fight, AN EFFECTIVE RAILROAD COMMISSION. That is the chip that the bug is under. Clark and his lieutenants try to draw public attention from the commission feature of the fight by talking "free-silver," "income-tax," "state-banks" etc. But these are not issues in Texas. THE GREAT ISSUE in Texas is a railroad commission with a back bone in it as against one with nothing in it. Come to the issue, boys, and don't dodge it. Do you want an effective railroad commission or not?

THESE are two great issues in the State campaign and only two. The others are side-shows. These two great issues are: First, An effective rail road commission. Secondly, The preservation of the democratic organization.

A COMPARISON.

In our reply to Col. Nunn on the reasonableness of the Texas commission rates we referred to the rates in Georgia fixed by the commission. We asserted that the Texas commission rates were higher than the Georgia commission rates which the State and Federal courts of Georgia had declared to be reasonable. Arguing on this line we insisted that in view of the greater cost of construction per mile of Georgia roads the rates of the Texas commission instead of being unreasonably low were still unreasonably high. Within the last day or two we have come into possession of the rate and classification sheets of the Georgia commission. On examination of the Georgia commission rates as compared with those of Texas, we find that in Georgia the charge fixed by the commission for hauling cotton in bales for 160 miles—the distance from Crockett to Galveston—is 31 cents per hundred pounds while in Texas the rate fixed by the commission is 51 cents per hundred pounds. The cost of transporting a bale of cotton in Georgia 160 miles—the distance from Crockett to Galveston—is one dollar and fifty-five cents while in Texas under the commission rates the charge now per bale is two dollars and fifty-five cents. Before the creation of the Texas commission the rail road charge on a bale of cotton from Crockett to Galveston was 65 cents per hundred pounds or three dollars and twenty-five cents per bale. The Texas commission reduced this charge from \$3.25 to \$2.55 per bale. The Georgia rate for the same distance is \$1.55 per bale. This Georgia rate as fixed by the commission is one dollar per bale less than the Texas rate. The courts hold that the Georgia rate is reasonable. Notwithstanding, there are those in Texas who insist that the Texas rate, though a dollar per bale higher for the same distance, is unreasonably low. Not only on cotton but on all products is the Georgia rate lower than the Texas. These facts are worthy of consideration when we remember that the courts have held the Georgia rates to be reasonable.

THE PROOF.

Col. Nunn and Col. Stewart say they never heard of an income-tax plank in a democratic platform till the latter read it in the Hog platform and the former in the Ohio platform of last year. Besides being in the Texas constitution put there by democrats and adopted by democrats, we find it in the platforms of quite a number of democratic state conventions. For the information of Col. Nunn and Stewart we will quote some of them. George Clark is from Alabama and the following plank is in the democratic platform of that state for 1892: "We demand that all moneys appropriated by the Federal government for the payment of pensions shall be raised by a graduated income tax." The following plank is from the democratic platform of Tennessee for 1892: "We favor the enactment of a law levying a graduated tax upon the swollen incomes of the rich to be held and used as a trust fund for the payment of pensions." The following plank is from the democratic platform of Florida for 1892: "We demand a graduated income tax." The following plank is from the democratic platform of Ohio for 1891: "We favor a graduated income tax." The following plank is from the democratic platform of South Dakota for 1892: "Third, We demand a graduated income tax being the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden on those who can best afford to bear it, instead of laying it on the farmer and producer, and exempting millionaires and bondholders." The following plank is from the democratic platform of North Carolina for 1892: "Resolved, That we favor a graduated tax on incomes." And last but by no means least comes the testimony of George Clark himself who in his Denton speech in December last in speaking of the Ocala demands said: "These farmers demand that one inquiry shall not be built up at the expense of another; that the tariff taxes shall be reduced and that an income tax shall be levied. "All of which are time-worn Democratic doctrines." And again in the same speech George Clark said: "Except as to the Government loaning money, and Government ownership of railroads, we find this (Ocala) platform to be Simon pure, old-fashioned Democracy."

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Before the Texas commission reduced the rates on railroad charges for hauling cotton, the charge for carrying a bale from Crockett to Galveston was \$3.25 or 65 cents a hundred pounds. The commission reduced this rate to \$2.55 a bale or 55 cents a hundred pounds. It is claimed that this reduction is unreasonable and confiscatory. Let us see. The Georgia commission according to their schedule of charges which we received this

week for the same distance as from Crockett to Galveston fixes the rate on a bale of cotton at \$1.50 or 30 cents a hundred pounds. The Georgia charges are one dollar and fifty cents less on a bale of cotton for the same distance than the charges fixed by the Texas commission. The courts of Georgia, state and federal, have held that the rate fixed by the Georgia commission for hauling a bale of cotton is reasonable. Then the rate fixed by the Texas commission, which is one dollar and fifty cents per bale higher than the Georgia rate for the same distance, is found to be reasonable also, or if there is an element of injustice in it at all it is that it is still unreasonably high and should have been reduced lower. And when we consider that the land donations to the Texas roads were sufficient to build them, the argument is still stronger in favor of the theory that the commission rate is too high instead of too low.

STATE BANKS.

We are unqualifiedly in favor of State Banks of Exchange and State Banks authorized to issue money. With the removal of the Federal tax on such issue the repeal of which is demanded by both the State and National democratic platforms, Texas could and would establish banks of issue whose currency would be as good as gold in any part of the United States. This currency could be based upon the bonds of the State just as the National currency is based upon the bonds of the United States. Texas bonds to-day command a premium in Wall street of six to ten cents, a premium as high or higher than United States bonds. Then why couldn't the State charter banks to issue money with such bonds as a basis? The honor and integrity of the State are pledged to redeem these bonds and would be pledged to redeem every dollar of currency issued by a State Bank based upon such a foundation. Under such a system there is not a county in the state that couldn't have one or more State Banks of issue with a circulation as valid as any we now have.

UP THEY GO.

Every rail road in the state affected by the decision of Judge McCormick has advanced the freight rates since that decision: except the I. & G. N. R. R. It began to look that for some reason not apparent this road would let the rates as fixed by the commission stand. But such is not the case. The International & Great Northern road has served notice on shippers that rates would be advanced on Oct. 31st. Our information relates only to cotton but we presume that the advance applies to other merchandise too. The following letter from a Galveston firm to a Crockett merchant explains itself: GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 20, '92. MR. J. E. DOWDY, Crockett, Texas. DEAR SIR:—I am to-day advised by the I. & G. N. R. R. that on and after the 31st inst. the rate of freight on cotton will be increased to 56 cents per hundred. All shipments you make in the meantime will give you that much advantage. Yours truly, H. KEMPER.

WHERE DO YOU STAND.

The I. & G. N. R. R. has given notice of an advance in freight rates on cotton. Do the farmers who are for Clark endorse it? Do the merchants who are for Clark endorse it? It has been shown that the rates fixed by the commission on cotton are reasonable. After McCormick paralyzed the commission, the roads go to work at once to advance rates. Let those who raise the cotton and say the freight speak out in meeting and say whether they endorse it. Let the merchants who handle the cotton as well as the merchandise speak out in meeting and say whether they endorse it.

THE RECORD AGAIN.

Other Clark men are owing to grief on the income-tax plank. Hogg's friends have dug up Throckmorton's message to the legislature in which he recommended the passage of a graduated income-tax law. They have also pulled the record on Senator Sam Bell Maxey in which it is shown that he also favored such a tax. For want of space this week Col. Nunn's article on the commission in reply to Judge Reagan will appear in our next issue. WHAT have the Clark men got to say now about the advance in the freight rates on cotton? Up go the freight rates on the I. & G. N. R. The Clark men can say nothing now. THE wife of President Harrison died from consumption on Monday night.

FOR SALE.

One Jersey cow, one fine buggy mare. F. A. WILLIAMS.

Hon. John B. Reagan Replies to Col. Nunn.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Oct. 17th, 1892.

HON. W. B. PAGE, Ed. COURIER, Crockett, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in the COURIER of the 14th, written by Hon. D. A. NUNN, in which he criticizes the Texas Railroad commission and myself with some severity; and he makes statements in relation to important public matters which duty to the public as well as to the Commission and myself require to be answered, in order that justice shall be done, and the public protected against his erroneous statements. In this last, as well as in other papers given to the public by him, he seems to be much exercised on account of the ignorance of the commissioners of the duties of their offices; and going beyond that he takes exception to their employment of experts to aid them in the proper performance of their duties. The members of the commission cannot enter into a discussion of the question of their capacity and fitness for their duties with Mr. Nunn. On the subject of the employment of experts to aid them it need only be said that they are charged by the law with the regulation and supervision of all the railroads in Texas, and that the force employed by them for this purpose, including the three commissioners, is not exceeding one third the average number of employees in the general railroad offices of the state, and is not one-twentieth as many as in some of the larger general offices of Texas railroads. On Mr. Nunn's theory that the head of an office or bureau should understand his duties so well as not to need expert assistance, he would not probably find a railroad president in this state or elsewhere fit for the duties of his office, and he would find but few bank presidents or heads of bureaus in any government offices qualified for their duties. The legislature contemplated that it would be necessary for the commission to employ experts, and made provision for their employment. Mr. Nunn assumes that by the commission law and by the action of the commission great wrong has been done to the railroads. The commission law on its face shows that it was the intention of the legislature that no injustice should be done to the railroads. The past history of our legislation, in giving 34,900,900 acres of land to railroad companies to secure the construction of roads and in loaning to six companies before the war \$1,860,500 on the same purpose, shows that the policy of the state has been and is to encourage the construction of railroads by a liberal and just policy towards them.

The railroad property of the state was given in on oath by the officers of the several roads, at the value of \$65,732,289. The land given by the state, as above stated, valued at \$2 per acre would amount to \$69,801,700. This land would probably bring an average of over \$2 per acre. But at that rate it appears that the state has given the railroads land worth more than all the railroad property.

The members of this commission understand that any policy which would work injustice to the railroads, prevent their construction, or cripple their usefulness, would in a similar measure affect injuriously the interests of the people and the welfare of the state. And in all their action this has been kept constantly in view. So that the willings of the Honorable Mr. Nunn and others about the wrongs done to the railroads by the law and by the commission arise either from ignorance of the purpose of our legislature, and the action of the commission; or from a purpose to deceive the public, and secure the re-adoption of a policy which will place the people of Texas and their commerce at the mercy of the unrestricted power of the railroad corporations.

I think it would not be necessary with persons who are acquainted with the members of the Texas railroad commission, to say that it would not be known to anything to cripple the railroads or to retard the prosperity of the state. But they do approve the policy and believe in the absolute necessity of compelling the railroad corporations to observe the rules of right and of common honesty, and in their being subject to the laws of the state, just as is required of natural persons and other corporations.

Mr. Nunn makes a good many ill-natured and unqualified and unjust flings at the Texas commissioners, as well as at the commission law. If he can afford to indulge in such statements, and in attempting to wrong his fellow citizens, as a means of trying, by the aid of the combination of bolters and republicans to defeat the democratic party, and subordinate

the rights and interests and commerce of Texas to such control and exactions as corporate greed may see fit to impose on them, I suppose the commissioners can stand it. And I will not waste time in making special answers to most of them. But I propose to demonstrate to any fair minded person that his attacks on the commission and its labors show him to be utterly ignorant upon this subject, or else so blinded by partisan prejudice that he will not understand the facts of the case, and is incapable of reasoning about them. In the first place he, in effect, falsely charges that the policy of the state and the action of the commission are intentionally hostile to the railroad corporations of the state. To show how unjust they pay one third of the taxes of the state. This was unquestionably said to stimulate prejudice against the commission law and the commission. Now let us see what the facts are. The entire amount due on the assessment of all the property of Texas for the year 1891 was \$3,223,624.31. The amount of taxes due on all the railroad property of the state for that year was \$245,689.30; being about one thirtieth instead of one-third, as stated by Mr. Nunn.

Mr. Nunn seems to think that the interest of the railroads is the chief thing to be thought of in this discussion. The assessment of the property of the state for the year 1891 shows that the entire taxable property amounted to \$356,200,846, while the assessed value of the railroad property for the same year amounted to \$65,732,289. The assessed value of the products of the farms, gardens and orchards of Texas for that year amounted to \$114,517,640; nearly double the assessed value of the property of the railroads. The assessed value of the live stock of the state, for that year was \$94,584,981; nearly one and a half times as great as the assessed value of the railroads.

The assessed value of the lands of the state for that year was \$391,412,842; more than six times the assessed value of the railroad property. The assessed value of the town lots in the state for that year was \$170,459,082; being not quite three times as much as the assessed value of the railroad property. I leave it to the reader to determine as to the accuracy of Mr. Nunn's information as to the relative amount of taxes paid on the property of the railroads and on other property in the state; and as to whether the property of the railroads is entitled to greater consideration than the balance of the property of the state.

It has probably never occurred to him that the only interest which the railroads have in the products and merchandise of the state is the price of their transportation, which cannot exceed, in the aggregate 5 per cent of their value; while the people whose labor and capital prepare these commodities and the merchandise for transportation are interested in it to the extent of the other 95 per cent of their value, and deserve some consideration in the discussion of the transportation problem.

Now let us examine the question as to whether Mr. Nunn is any more reliable in what he says about freight rates and the confiscation of the railroad property in this state than he is shown to have been about the relative value of railroad property as compared with the other property in the state. Having abandoned his false assumption that the railroads had not increased their freight rates since Judge McCormick rendered his decision, he now says the fact that they were raised "was no argument unless you went further and proved that the commission rates were reasonable and just to railroads as well as to the people." It affords me pleasure now to submit to him that proof.

The rates of freight on cotton which the railroads had adopted prior to the organization of the commission, were excessive beyond anything known at the present day in rate making, and the commission determined to reduce them. But, as they are reduced, they are still much higher than the interstate rates made on cotton by the railroad officers. The commission was of opinion that as long as they kept the rates in the state considerably higher than the interstate rates, that the railroads could not justly complain, while the people would be benefited.

The distance from Houston, Texas, to New Orleans is 302 miles by rail and the freight rate is 20 cents per 100 pounds, one dollar per bale of 500 pounds; that is at the rate of one cent and one mill per ton per mile. That rate was not made by the commission but was made by the officers of the

I. W. MURCHISON DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING Groceries, Boots, and Shoes. Saddlery, Hardware, Medicines.



Keeps constantly on hand the Celebrated Milburn Wagon, every one of which is sold under a strict guarantee.

Agricultural Implements, and Mills, Sugar Evaporators, Etc., Etc.

North Side of Public Square Crockett, Texas.

railroads on interstate shipments. The rate on uncompressed cotton in Texas, as made by the commission is fifty-three cents per 100 pounds, two dollars and sixty-five cents for a 500 pound bale for the same distance. Here then is a case in which the rates made by the commission are one hundred and sixty five per cent higher than the rates made by the officers of the railroads on the most important commodity of this state. The distance from Marshall, Texas, by rail to New Orleans, is 368 miles. The rate of cotton between these cities established by the railroad officers is fifty cents per 100 pounds, two dollars and a half for a 500 pound bale. The rate made by the Texas commission for the same distance in Texas is sixty-three cents per 100 pounds, three dollars and fifty cents for a 500 pound bale. The rate on cotton from Greenwood, La., to New Orleans, 243 miles, made by the railroad officers is two dollars and a half a bale. The rate made by the commission, for the same distance in Texas, is three dollars and ten cents. The rates on uncompressed cotton, as made by the railroad officers, from stations on the Texas and New Orleans rail road, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad, and the New York, Texas and Mexican railroad, to New Orleans, as compared with the rates on the same commodity for the same distances in Texas, as made by the commission, range from five cents to one dollar on the bale, lower than the rates made by the commission. The rates made by the railroad officers on uncompressed cotton from stations on the St. Louis Southwestern rail road, in Arkansas, and Missouri to East St. Louis, compared with the commission rates in Texas of equal mileage, show that the commission rates range from 8.33 to 100 per cent higher than the rates made by officers of the road. Mr. Nunn and Judge McCormick do not seem to have known anything about these higher commission rates.

(Continued Next Week.)

Mr. Edron:—Democratic club met Sept. 24th, agreeable to call of chairman, for the purpose of formulating a plan for active campaign work. The club was called to order by chairman Kyle, who made a very forcible speech urging the necessity of members of the club as democrats to go actively to work for the success of the democratic party, and as the best means for successful work in his immediate neighborhood and more especially to see that every democrat come out to the polls in November and vote; as there are always some who are indifferent about going to elections. And another very important reason why we should exert ourselves was from the fact that our party enemies are our friends, who have until recently always taken part with us in the cause of democracy and they know our strength. So it behooves us to be united in our efforts and work organically and unreluctantly for the success of our party.

J. C. MOORE, Sec.

Nerve Fag.

That tired feeling, nervousness, irregularities, suppression, and all diseases of the female organs are immediately relieved and promptly cured by using the great Southern favorite, Creole Female Tonic. It still build up weakly women and make them strong. It restores color to the cheeks.

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Scientific American Agency for

LOVELADY HIGH SCHOOL. Lovelady, Houston County, Texas. R. T. CHRISTIAN, Principal. MALE AND FEMALE. Next Session will open Monday, Sept. 5, '92. Tuition as follows: Primary Department \$1.50, Intermediate Department 2.00, Grammar School Department 2.50, High School Department 3.00, Music 3.50. Board in Private Families at \$8.00 Per Month. For further particulars address W. J. Murchison, President Board of Directors, D. J. Oster, Secretary Board of Directors.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure. DRS. J. L. & W. C. LIPSCOMB, Physicians and Surgeons, CROCKETT, TEXAS. This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and \$1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. G. Harrington.

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HALL WILSON, M. D., AUGUSTA, TEXAS. Physician & Surgeon. Diseases of the Eye and Ear especially.

J. M. CROOK, Attorney-at-Law. Office North Side of Public Square, Crockett, Tex.

J. S. WOOLTERS, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. CROCKETT, TEXAS. Office second floor at second door of the J. S. Woolters store building.

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THE COURIER

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W. B. PAGE, Editor.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR OFFICE.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Houston county subject to the action of the People's Party.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

Aristo photos at Eichelberger's.

F. G. Edmiston took in the fair.

Only \$1.00 for a boys suit at Bill McConnell's.

Come and get private prices on flour at Bill McConnell's.

Mrs. B. F. Chamberlain is quite sick.

Mr. Winfree has a very sick child.

Mrs. Corry has been quite sick the past week.

E. B. Smith, of Elkhart, spent Sunday in Crockett.

N. A. Hickey, of Oakwoods, was in town Wednesday.

The first frost of the season showed up Wednesday morning.

Prof. L. C. Spencer, of Nacogdoches, was in the city last week.

A large line of winter clothing just received at Will Denny's. Call and price.

Quite a crowd of Crockettites went to Palestine to hear Sam Jones lecture Sunday.

A large and splendid assortment of trunks at Will Denny's going cheap. Call and examine.

C. E. Romaine, has been admitted to the bar. His examination was a highly creditable one.

If you want bargains in dry goods, groceries, clothing, notions, etc., call and see Will Denny.

Henry Leighty, nephew of our popular freight agent, is quite low with a typhoid fever.

Go see Bill McConnell's 5 cent counter of calico.

20 yards of round thread stripes for \$1.00 at Bill McConnell's.

20 yds. of Bleach Domestic free from starch for \$1.00 at Bill McConnell's.

You can save from 20 to 25 per cent. by buying your nice dress goods from Bill McConnell.

Bill McConnell says there is no friendship in business; buy your goods where you can get them the cheapest, its money in your pocket to do it.

The celebrated C. B. Corset for sale by Bill McConnell on 10 days trial and if not comfortable and perfect fitting you can return same and get your money.

Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Henrietta Wynne left for the Dallas Fair Monday.

H. L. Brannen of Holly and F. A. Harvey of Shiloh were in to see us last Saturday.

J. B. Cunningham and little daughter, of Grapeland, paid us a pleasant call Wednesday.

Judge Reeves is making a fine impression as a Judge with the bar, jury and the public generally.

Muzzle and breech loading shot guns and full line of ammunition, also pistols and pistol cartridges at L. M. CAMPBELL'S.

The firm of Jones & Satterwhite has dissolved, the latter on account of bad health with drawing.

Look at your ticket closely on election day and see that it contains the names you want to vote for.

Miss F. G. Wagner left for Marlin Wednesday evening on a visit to her brother, Herbert Wagner.

Stinks sells the Domestic, New Home, White and Star Machines lower than they are sold anywhere in the State. Call and see them.

We suggest to the commissioners' court that they purchase a new chair for Judge Reeves' court. The only one there now is a raw hide one.

I have just received an elegant line of notions, and furnishing goods, such as ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc. W. H. DENNY.

WANTED—300 doz. chickens and a half car of eggs. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce. Our goods are cheap for cash. JONES & SATTERWHITE.

Pay Your Taxes.

I will meet the people at the following places and times for the purpose of collecting taxes now due.

Lovelady, November 8 and 9.

Grapeland, November 11 and 12.

Porter Springs, November 14 and 15.

Daly, November 16 and 17.

Augusta, November 18 and 19.

Creek, November 22 and 23.

Weldon, November 24 and 25.

Weeches, November 28 and 29.

Tadum, November 30 and December 1.

Coltharp, December 2 and 3.

Dodson, December 6 and 7.

Pennington, December 8 and 9.

CHAS. LONG, Tax Collector.

Evangelistic Notes.

In consequence of the dedication of the Cedar Point church, my appointments for Prospect and Elkhart are recalled for next Sabbath.

My visit to Augusta was peculiarly pleasant. The hospitality of its citizens was marked. A new and full supply of attractive music will be purchased and the house of worship, I trust, at an early day remodeled and repaired. The place ought not to be neglected.

THOS. WARD WHITE, Evangelist.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c. to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by J. G. HARRING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

On Saturday November 5th, there will be a Grand Hogg Rally at Crockett.

Speaking by several able speakers from a distance. All invited.

Hon. Otis Eaton, of Dallas, made several speeches in the county last week in behalf of George Clark. He spoke at Grapeland on Wednesday, Augusta on Thursday and at Coltharp on Friday. Saturday evening he spoke at Crockett to a fair crowd. He canceled his engagements at Porter Springs and Lovelady and left for Dallas Monday.

Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers.

Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers taste good and quickly remove worms from children or grown people, restoring the weak and puny to robust health. Try them. No other worm medicine is so safe and sure. Price 25 cents at drug stores, or sent by mail by John D. Park & Sons Co., 175 and 177 Seymour St., Cincinnati, O.

A Sad Death.

As we go to press we learn of the death of a most estimable young lady, Miss Alice Sims. She died at the residence of her brother-in-law Mr. F. H. Hill on Wednesday evening. Deceased had been confined to her bed for several months from an attack of droupy. Her remains will be buried to-day (Thursday).

Election Tickets.

The tickets for both Hogg and Clark factions have been printed. They are exactly alike in size, type, etc., except as to candidates for State offices. We would suggest to both Clark and Hogg men to scan their tickets closely before voting, to see that they are voting the ticket they want to vote.

Money.

Don't forget that a paper can't be run on wind only. It takes money too. Those who owe us for subscriptions, job work and advertising will do us a favor by settling.

Cotton Market.

Middling, Crockett, 7 to 7 1/2.

CASH CASH! CASH!!!

I am "in it." Clothing just opened to fit big, fat, slim or tall. Youths and boys suits. Pants of all colors and styles. Ladies dress goods to catch the eye of the most fastidious, black, green, blue, wine, purple and brown casimeres, with all shades of braid and cord to match. A lovely line of gents furnishing goods. Trunks! Trunks! All at one price covered trunk with barrel top and fancy tray \$2.50. Shoes! Shoes! More and better shoes, ladies' button, lace or Child's school shoe, each \$1. Three kinds tobacco, fat, navy or smoking, 25 cts. per lb. Flour, beans and lard. 5 lbs. Rio de Janeiro and 18 lbs. fancy Y. C. sugar, each \$1. R. M. ATKINSON.

Bill McConnell Says:

Our continual arrival of new, stylish, popular and fashionable goods in the household talk of every family in the county. So far received Drap. D. Alma, Armenian Serge, Cassamarenes, Moraetta Novelletta, Henrietta, Flannaletta, Fantastic, Olla Podrida, Simplex Mundiis, Sui Generis, Coup De Grace, Nomen et Omen, Highhupingebuffin, Bik and colored silks, cashmeres, broadened and plain worsteds, Saxony, Opera and plain flannels, gingham, calico, linsey, plaids, sheetings, oil, damask, and turkey red table cloth, tweeds, jeans, kerseys, repellants. A full line of ladies, misses, mens and boys fine hats, shoes and boots. A full line of all kinds of fancy notions, trimmings, silks, ribbons, and velvets, mens, boys, and youths clothing and underwear, Saxony yarns, plain and variegated zephyr. A big line of groceries; in short a house plumb full of goods all bought for cash and to sell at a close cash figure.

SPECIAL:—Surely it makes the people open their eyes, when they come and find more than we advertise.

Muzzle and breech loading shot guns and full line of ammunition, also pistols and pistol cartridges at L. M. CAMPBELL'S.

Quite a number of persons from Crockett have been attending the meetings of Sam Jones at Palestine.

Go to I. W. Murchison for fine Teas. He has several varieties from the cheapest to the best. Also Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee best on the market.

The republican county executive committee request us to say that they are having the tickets printed and they will be ready for distribution in a few days.

E. A. Williams and son, Wilson, of Shiloh, were in to see us Monday, and brought a very fine specimen of ribbon cane, six feet, grown on sandy upland.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by J. G. HARRING.

J. H. Musick, nominee for constable in Grapeland precinct, has withdrawn in favor of H. G. Carter. As Musick's name has been printed on all the tickets, the safest way to do is for the democrats in that precinct to elect Masich. Then let him resign and the commissioner's court appoint.

What is a graduated income tax?

Your Hogg platform don't explain. It don't say whether it will be graduated in favor of one class or another. But it must be graduated. Let us illustrate. We will say it imposes 1 per cent. on the first hundred dollars of income, 2 per cent. on the second, 3 per cent. on the third, 4 per cent. on the fourth and 5 per cent. on the fifth.

Then you must see, Mr. Editor, that I, as a member of the constitutional convention did not sanction a graduated income tax.

You also say, Mr. Editor: "If the language of the constitution were the legislature may impose a graduated income tax the theory of a simple income tax would be necessarily excluded, and vice versa, but the authority to levy an income tax without the qualification of 'simple' or 'graduated,' does not exclude but clearly includes the power to levy either a simple or a graduated income tax. So that the record committee Col. Mann not only in favor of a simple income tax but of a graduated one also."

Now, you seem to forget entirely the rule as above stated that requires "all taxes to be equal and uniform." This includes the income as well as all other taxes, and therefore prohibits a so called "graduated" income tax.

But, Mr. Editor, another ground of objection to your logic. Do you not see the difference between a legislative act imposing a particular tax, which involves an assertion of the justice and expediency of the tax, and a provision in the State constitution which is intended more as a restraint upon, than a grant of power to the legislature. It might be a very serious matter to prohibit the legislature from doing anything of a legislative character, which might under some circumstances or other become necessary to meet, extraordinary demands. It will be readily conceded by thinking people that the legislature has power to do many things which it is not expedient to do. The trouble recently has been that it has not stopped at the limits of constitutional powers but has leaped all barriers, and has shown but little capacity to construe the provisions of the constitution in its simplest parts resulting in all its pet measures going to naught when tested in the courts. For want of space, Mr. Editor, I will not follow you into discussion of

Col. Mann on the Income Tax.

CROCKETT, TEXAS, Oct. 21, 1892. EDITOR COURIER:

In your last issue you say that my suggestion that there is a vast difference between an income tax simply, and a graduated income tax.

"Is a mere quibble or play on words. As a matter of fact there is no difference in principle. It is right for a government to levy a simple income tax it is equally so to levy a graduated tax. There is no more prying into the private affairs of the individual in one case than in the other."

You also, Mr. Editor, quote only a part of Section 1, Article 8, of the constitution on the subject of taxation. In your article in your issue of Oct. 14th, you said:

"Article 8, Sec. 1, of the constitution, after designating in a general way what property may be taxed and how it should be taxed, proceeds further and says: 'The Legislature may impose a poll tax. It may also impose occupation tax. It may also tax incomes of both natural persons and corporations.'"

Why, Mr. Editor, did you not copy the whole section? Why pass by the important feature of the constitution enjoining that all taxation shall be equal and uniform? Now let's read the whole section as it:

"Section 1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform. All property in this State whether owned by natural persons or corporations, other than municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained as may be provided by law. The Legislature may impose a poll tax. It may also impose occupation taxes both upon natural persons and upon corporations other than municipal, doing any business in this State. It may also tax incomes of both natural persons and corporations."

Now can any intelligent person reading the above fail to see, that the constitutional rule, prescribed, is that all taxes of every kind levied must be equal and uniform? Language can not be plainer. It needs no construction. It is simply a rule of justice imposed by way of restraint upon legislative authority. To argue otherwise seems to be trifling with the intelligence of the people and presuming on ignorance so dense as to be intolerable.

You say, Mr. Editor, that there is no difference between a simple income tax and a graduated income tax. Let's see about that. What is a simple income tax? It is a tax of a given per cent. on the incomes of individuals or corporations—we will say one per cent. This would be one dollar from each person on every \$100 he received by way of income. This would be equal and uniform under the constitutional rule prescribed as above.

What is a graduated income tax? Your Hogg platform don't explain. It don't say whether it will be graduated in favor of one class or another. But it must be graduated. Let us illustrate. We will say it imposes 1 per cent. on the first hundred dollars of income, 2 per cent. on the second, 3 per cent. on the third, 4 per cent. on the fourth and 5 per cent. on the fifth.

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Wilson Adams & Co.

Are closing their stock of clothing out at cost. Call and see them. If you want a nice straw hat call on WILSON ADAMS & CO. We want to make room for our fall stock and are closing out our old stock cheap. Come and see us.

GRAPELAND.

October 17th, 1892.

We have had plenty of rain this week. Turnip patches will now boom, fall sowing of grain will be finished up and cotton pickers get a few days rest.

Cotton has come in very lively this last week and dollars are beginning to circulate more freely, which makes us all gladder than we were, for say what you may against the filthy lucre with all its faults it is a very good thing to have sometimes.

Mr. Mose Spence has bought the Shotwell residence, W. T. Hunt has moved into it, Mr. Frank Owens moved into the house he just vacated, and Mr. Jas. Owens moved into the Yarbrough house. Mr. Sam Yarbrough having lately moved to Crockett where he will study dentistry so you see we have to keep our eyes open to know who our neighbors are.

Mr. S. M. Davis who holds the fort at Messrs. Yarbrough Anthony & Co. has about recovered from the effects of the gallery shed falling upon him about a week ago, and is again behind the counter greeting his old friends as pleasantly as ever.

Mr. F. H. Bayne democratic candidate for the legislature addressed the people of this place last Saturday. Mr. W. L. Driskill, third party candidate replied to him.

Prof. J. H. Davis made a flying trip to Palestine last Saturday.

Mr. Doc Boach well known here and brother-in-law of Mr. N. F. Sadler of our town, died at Lovelady last Saturday. His remains were buried at Augusta.

Mr. J. W. Murchison of Daly was in town this week and made a short trip to Palestine to hear Sam Jones.

The young ladies and gentlemen of the school have organized a literary society. Mr. S. M. Davis president, Miss Cora Martin vice president, Marsh Austin recording secretary, Miss Nannie Hollingsworth corresponding secretary, Willie Kolb chaplain. The programme for next Friday night is as follows: Lecture on the advantages derived from a well organized literary society by Dr. L. Meriwether essay on education, by Miss Nannie Hollingsworth. Debate—Subject resolved that Santa Anna should have been executed when captured by Houston. Affirmative: W. Kolb, Miss Irena McCrary, J. W. Wright, Ava Hollingsworth, Tab Sadler. Negative: S. M. Davis, Miss Stella Hollingsworth, Sarah Johnson, Marsh Austin. Recitation by Miss Ada Brimberry. Recitation by Miss Linnie Garrett.

The Queen of Cures.

Creole Female Tonic is a certain and speedy remedy for all forms of female derangements. It will cure the worst form of prolapsus uteri after physicians have proved of no avail. It has stood the test, and to day it is the most popular remedy in the South. It is a splendid tonic.

Wanted at Once.

Two good white women at Pickwick Hotel, one to do general house work, and one good dining-room waiter. Good wages.

W. V. BERRY, Prop. Crockett, Texas.

At The Saddle Shop.

Those going to buy a saddle should come as soon as possible in order to have the largest stock to select from. They are going very fast now. We are prepared to exactly suit the ladies in side saddles. We have the largest and most elegant line ever before brought to Crockett for them to select from, and cheaper than ever.

AND REMEMBER

our dry goods, clothing, notions and novelty DEPARTMENT. Men's suits \$5.00, youths suits \$2.50 to \$5.00, boys suits \$1.25 to \$3.50, jeans pants 50 cts. to \$1.50, overalls under all competition. Shirts! Shirts! 3 fine linen bosom shirts \$1.00. A large line of shirts. Ladies, misses and mens hose in great variety and the cheapest in Texas at 10 cts. a pair. Our line of suspenders is a surprise. A great variety of elegant handkerchiefs 5 cts. each. Two spools thread 5 cts. Two papers large brass pins 5 cts. Silk ribbon 5 cts. per yard.

WE have these goods and thousands of other things and are selling them at these prices. Don't forget the place. Look for the sign. SADDLE SHOP.

District Court Proceedings.

State of Texas vs. Lewis Conway, murder of Willis Dowe, plea of guilty and life sentence.

State of Texas vs. Seymour Ellis, murder, plead guilty to manslaughter and given two years.

The grand jury has adjourned, returning 15 bills for felony and 15 for misdemeanor.

Sold on its Merits.

Preston's Hed-Ake is an unfailing cure for any and every form of headache. It will cure your headache in 15 minutes. It is guaranteed to do that or money refunded. If it does not do what we claim we don't want your money. No cure no pay.

Flour Flour.

I have just bought four car loads. I can sell flour cheaper than anybody. A good article for \$1.00 per sack and a splendid article for \$4.50 per barrel. W. H. DENNY.

Real Estate For Sale.

Parties wishing to buy resident property in Crockett will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned. Jno. B. SMITH, M. D.

SAW MILL SAW MILL.

Lumber. Will deliver in Crockett or elsewhere on short notice lumber of any dimension and best quality at very reasonable terms. In a short while will have a planer running and will furnish dressed lumber. Eight miles west of town on Hall Bluff Road. R. T. MURCHISON.

MOTHER SHIPTON.

Little Known in Life Her Name Has Been Famous for Centuries.

Mother Shipton's maiden name was Ursula Scauduit, and she began life at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, about the year 1486. From her girlhood forward she was generally looked upon as a witch and a sorceress. One account of her life and prophecies says that she was given no baptismal name, that her father was the devil and that her mother was the famous "dread-breathing ghost" of Knaresborough. Legends without number are related to account for her appearance in the world, all of which seem to center on the idea that she was sent to warn the people of impending calamities and to prepare the public mind for new discoveries and the introduction of new inventions. During her lifetime her reputation was simply local, but since that event a vast collection of myths have gathered about her name, and hundreds of additions have been made to her poetic predictions. Even the one which foretold the end of the world in 1891 is now known to be a forgery, traceable to one Charles Hindley, who first published an edition of her works with that addition in 1862. But there is a genuine edition of the old lady's prophecies in the British Museum. It bears date of 1641, and is entitled, "The Prophecies of Mother Shipton, foretelling the death of Cardinal Wolsey and others, as also what shall happen ere times to come." This work it seems had been in manuscript for years before its final publication. In it Mother Shipton is seen at her best. She foretells of the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII of his marriage with Anne Bolyn; of the heretic fires that were to be kindled at Smithfield, and also of the accession of James of Scotland, siding:

With him from the cold North Every evil shall come.

Then, after a few casual allusions to affairs of local interest, she touches into matters of international concern in this wise:

When fate to England shall restore A king to reign as heretofore Great deaths shall come of peculiar names And many houses go up in flames.

Those who know of how the great metropolitan war smitten with the plague from 1660 to 1666, ending only with the "great fire" of the last-named year, can have but little doubt that she referred to those two great public calamities in her rambling verses. "Besides these things," as Heriot would say, she tells us that:

Carriages without horses shall go And accidents of the world with war, and dozens of other things that have been fulfilled to her.

Lawyer (to broker who is on trial for swindling)—When you sold the railroad stock to my client what was he for value?

Broker—My dear sir, it is a wise railroad stock that knows its own price.—Texas Alliance.

GROVETON CASH STORE! GROVETON, TEXAS, Oct. 27, 1892. Slickers. Towers Fish Brand, warranted not to stick, gum or crack, best quality. \$2.50. Tower's shield Brand, warranted for \$1.00. Ladies Jackets. Long waist, extra good, all wool winter jackets, only \$5.00. Flour. Kansas Patent Flour in barrels \$4.50. Fall Roller Flour in barrels \$4.75. Fancy Family Flour in 48 lb sacks \$3.00. Syrup. Wanted Ribbon Cane Syrup. Clothing. 100 Suits to close out at cost. Odd Coats and Pants. Boys suits \$1.75, \$2.50 and upward. Oats. Texas Rust Proof Seed Oats. Respectfully, T. R. GARROTT & SON.

JNO. MURCHISON & SON, DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware and Farming Implements. Call and see us before buying elsewhere. Prices will win.

J. C. WOOTTERS, Dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SADDLERY, HARNESS, STOVES, CROCKERY, Tiaware, Cane Mills And Evaporators All Kinds of Agricultural Implements and Hardware. Also constantly on hand a large ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES. ALWAYS ON HAND A SUPPLY OF THE CELEBRATED MILBURN WAGONS AND HACKS. I TAKE ORDERS FOR ALL Kinds of Machinery Which I will lay down here for less money than it can be bought in FROM MANUFACTURERS. CALL AND SEE ME.

Mary Allen Seminary, CROCKETT, TEXAS. A Boarding School for Colored Girls. Literary, Industrial and Musical Departments. The safest, the most thorough, the best and least expensive school in the South-West. Next School Year Begins Oct. 5, 1892. For terms, write or call upon REV. J. B. SMITH, Prop., Crockett, Texas.

THE EEL FISHERMAN.

A Sketch of the Life and Habits of an Interesting Character.

A sketch of an ordinary day's duties will serve to illustrate the life of a fisherman...

The eel fisherman was a stout, middle-aged man, with a weathered face and a pair of eyes that had seen many a hard day's work...

These are the men, without delay, who are engaged in the pursuit of the eel...

Those among the fishermen who have made eel life a study assert that the eel, besides being particularly voracious...

Though the work of the eel fisherman is a much harder than that of other fishermen in the bay, his profits per pound are usually much larger...

THE CORONA OF THE SUN.

Its Origin May Be Due to Some Electric Manifestation.

One of the greatest mysteries of science is the magnificent display of coronal streams and soft banners of light that is seen around the totally eclipsed sun...

Yet, after all, when we think of the tremendous energy of the sun, which is able to heat the earth...

An Important Invention. An ancient English invention of great importance to navigators is a hermetically sealed chronometer...

Florida Fruit Syrup.

An elegant preparation, containing the laxative and nutritious properties of Florida Figs and other valuable tropical fruits...

A B-Richmond Young Man.

Shippin Clarke—Why do you give such expensive jewelry to your fiancée? Cashin Hand—I do it from economical motives...

WHERE ARNOLD LIVED.

A Philadelphia Belle Destroyed—One Victim of the Washington Testing.

One of the most interesting structures in the city was demolished recently, says the Philadelphia Press...

In 1787 the property, not however in the condition it afterward assumed, passed into the hands of Jacob Hiltz...

Clinton was too suspicious to send anyone, however, and Arnold went down Market street to the house in disgust...

The little house came gruesomely into prominence in 1793 when the yellow fever epidemic assailed the city...

Readers of Charles Brockden Brown's novels will remember his account of the physician who took a stricken youth home to his wife and family...

The incident based on an actual occurrence in the three-story cottage, however, and it was the scene of the interviews he had successively with Jefferson and with Hamilton...

The new-fashioned man to visit the little house was Washington Irving. He called to verify some anecdotes connected with the father of his country...

Like all houses which have passed their prime and relaxed quietly into old age, the structure was utilized by tenants for various purposes...

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SOLDIERS ON A STRIKE.

They Decline to Work Unless Properly Fed.

In the old fort, a battalion of rifles entered with a battalion of rifles and other troops...

For some time past complaints had been raised about the poor quality and insufficient quantity of the food supplied to these soldiers...

A non-commissioned officer then went to the rooms and endeavored to induce the men to return to their duty...

The young lady was evidently more accustomed to visit book stores than meat markets and she was excessively abashed...

"I've really forgotten what mamma told me to get," she said with a confused little laugh...

"There!" exclaimed the young lady. "I've been trying all morning to recall the name of the editor of a certain magazine, and you've mentioned it..."

"What you said reminded me of Allen's 'What's Bred in the Bone'..."

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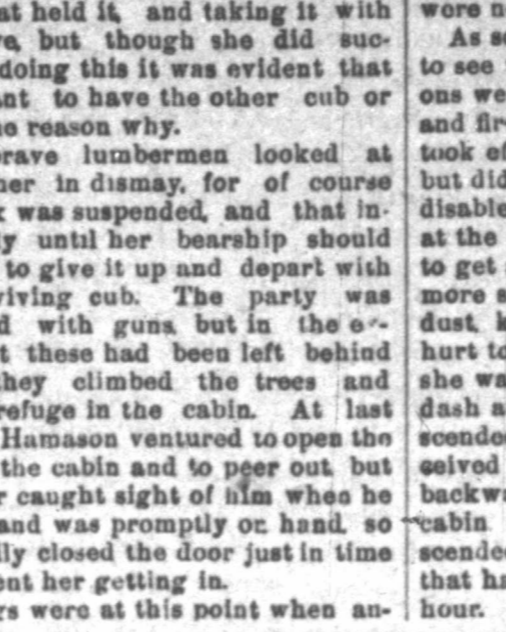
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THE PRINCE OF WALES SMOKES.

THE DUBHAM BULLAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

It is not like other kinds. It has peculiar fragrance and peculiar flavor. Its peculiar uniformity always gives peculiar comfort...



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

GIGANTIC CAMPAIGN OFFER.

OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG 500,000 COPIES OF THE SUNDAY APPEAL-AVALANCHE.

BEFORE ELECTION DAY.

FOR WHICH THE SUNDAY APPEAL-AVALANCHE WILL BE MAILED POSTAGE PAID, AT SPECIAL RATE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Houston Co. took the Gold Medal.

At the Fort Worth Spring Palace in 1890 for its magnificent display of timbers.

The North-eastern, Northern and North-western sections of the County are rich in iron of the laminated and Brown Hematite varieties.

The Railroad of the County.

are splendid. The International & Great Northern runs through it directly North and South.

The Trinity & Sabine belt on the South the Houston, East & West Texas on the East and the Kansas & Gulf Short Line on the North...

The Railroads of the County.

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The Trinity & Sabine belt on the South the Houston, East & West Texas on the East and the Kansas & Gulf Short Line on the North...

LARGEST IN THE STATE.

reaching the splendid sum total of \$70,000, from which is annually derived for available use in maintaining the schools of the County...

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

of every variety are produced here and the County yields to none in the State in adaptability of soils...

Houston County's Schools.

are unsurpassed by any in the State, in respect of efficiency and competency of teachers...

County Products.

are cotton, corn, oats and every small grain, sorghum, ribbon cane, fruits and vegetables of every variety...

CROCKETT.

the county seat of Houston County, is situated on the I. & G. N. R. R. It has a population of 2000.

LOVELADY.

to the South, on the I. & G. N. R. R., is an enterprising town of 800 people good society, several churches and a splendid High School...

GRAPELAND.

to the North is another enterprising town of several hundred people fully alive to the demands of the hour...

The Land.

of the County are cheap and can be bought on easy terms.

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