

HON. C. A. CULBERSON OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

He Touches Upon National Issues, Favoring the Free Exchange of Goods, Opposes Paternalism in Government, Declares His State Policy.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In April, 1888, I cast my lot with the people of Dallas county. During my residence...

FOR FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. As there declared and upon economic principle, in favor of the free coinage of silver...

THE STATE'S GREAT LAWS. The greatest laws to which the State, or any of its officers, were ever subjected...

NEW AND CONVINCING TESTIMONY. Important and convincing testimony and data have been secured at Santa Fe, the City of Mexico and other territories...

IN ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. The public domain is a sacred trust, and the State is bound to protect it...

AS NO STATE EVER REACHED OR MAINTAINED industrial greatness except through agriculture or manufactures...

AMONG AN INTELLIGENT AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLE. It is neither nature nor to be expected that there will be an entire agreement...

ORGANIC TENETS OF DEMOCRACY. To believe that the people are the source of power, the foundation of the United States is a grant of special powers...

THE DECLARATIONS OF POLICY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. The party demands as measures of current legislation...

REVENUE RECEIPTS. Receipts Disbursements. 1887-88 \$1,114,181.00 \$1,271,414.21

THE AMOUNT OF TAX FOR EACH YEAR. For 1885, 25 cents; for 1886, 25 cents; for 1887, 25 cents...

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of our government has been the life work of the Democratic party and its enforcement and preservation depend upon its ascendancy and success.

More imperatively perhaps than at any period in its recent history, this should be the guide us in the present contest, for in the union we are threatened with the odious measures of Republicanism and in the state with the heresies of the Populists.

Menaced by these dangers to our country, which are fraught alike with the odious measures of Republicanism and in the state with the heresies of the Populists.

It is the paramount and supreme law for government and by it alone the men and women of this country are bound.

It has taught the Republican party and the world a lesson in international relations, and it has established a precedent for the future.

At the threshold of State affairs no more imperative duty confronts us than to protect the rights of the people and education for the children of the State.

In a state like ours, of imperial proportions and expanding population and public needs, ordinary expenses of government will gradually increase.

That the disbursements exceed the receipts does not indicate extravagance, but it does indicate a policy of expansion and progress.

Since his accession to power in 1874 when the state ad valorem tax was 60 cents on the \$100, augmented by spe-

cial taxes, the Democratic party steadily reduced taxation to the present rate of 15 cents, besides discharging much of the public debt, and as far as possible it should steadily adhere to this conservative and sound policy.

During the twenty-eight years between Jan. 30, 1864, and the date of the first act, April 23, 1892, when enacted, the state pursued unflinchingly the policy of encouraging internal improvement by donations of land to railroad companies.

Under this system there was donated to these companies 38,826,880 acres of land. This is more than 22 per cent of the total area of the state and comprises a territory larger than the eight states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware.

Proceedings were at once begun to prevent the execution of this purpose and the corporation was dissolved.

What other combinations of contracts and interests could be so injurious to the public as this? The courts determined that the combination was not inhibited by existing law, it invited legislation in this language: "We would not recommend that any law be enacted which would touch the owner of every gilt and farm house and the proprietor of every character of insurable property within the state."

One of the most difficult problems with which we have to deal, and which becomes more embarrassing as the population increases, is the care and management of convicts and the general penitentiary system.

Without employment for the convict the penitentiary system is a mere mockery, the destroyer of men in prison and the cause of wider and greater degradation in the State than now prevails.

Trusts and combinations against trade are the most dangerous and gigantic monopolies of modern times and are the ominous promises of imperialism in commerce.

It has been held unconstitutional and void by one of the highest district judges of the state, and the supreme court declining to review the decision upon the point, declared that it presents "a grave constitutional question."

also intimated that without the statute and with reference to monopolies and contracts in restraint of trade at Common Law, the state may not employ its only effectual remedy, injunction.

In 1891, fifty-seven insurance companies which dominate that business in Texas, entered into a combination to regulate the rates of fire insurance to be paid by their agents and especially to fix the rates of fire insurance throughout the State.

When it is remembered that insurance against loss by fire has become a necessity, particularly in commercial and mercantile districts, and that it is a part of his assets the injurious effect of this combination is clearly seen.

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viets, and at enormous cost develop new industries for the utilization of their labor.

It is an alternative to this which has been suggested is the lease or purchase of state farms for the cultivation principally of cotton and sugar, and the management of the Harlem State Farm presents clear proof of the feasibility and success of the plan.

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of regulation by a majority of more than three-fourths of the voters of the State, the operation for only one year of the proposed plan (City of Chicago) is agreed to by the people more than \$2,000,000 in freight charges for up and down the river.

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ment per capita was \$3 and the term 5-10-100 months. The increase in the school term over the preceding year is due to the increase in the local tax, which was \$2.50 per acre and the transfer of 1 per cent from the permanent fund to the school fund.

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A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE

PHYSICAL PERFECTION PROMPTLY BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old-Timer of Twenty-three Years' Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., May 7.—Special. The ladies of our town tobacco-smokers are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using hands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac have been plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. P. C. Walle.

Walle's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be cured by No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the maker, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, not only guarantees its use, but also offers a box to cure, or refund the money, and the cost, \$2.50, is so trifling as compared with the expensive and uncertain treatment of a chronic cough.

A BABY BEAR.

It is unusual for a bear to be born in confinement and this is what this baby bear did at the Washington zoo. His mother is a big black bear that used to roam in the Yellowstone park. She weighs between 150 and 200 pounds and is a good-sized animal.

The circuit court of Lima, O., has rendered a decision to the effect that it is the duty of railroad companies to make change for their passengers. Mr. Soule and his invalid son boarded a train at Middletown, O., for a short distance, and when the train stopped, the conductor refused to make change, and demanded the exact fare, and when told that the father had no money, he refused to let the son get on the train.

SELECTED SIFTINGS.

More than 16,000 Hindoes have been inoculated for the prevention of cholera. The largest pearl ever found measures two inches long and weighs three ounces.

THE ITALIANS HAVE STARTED THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS WITH DETACHABLE SOLES AND HEELS.

There are now 51 metals known to exist. Three centuries ago only seven were known. "Old Man Fat" in the river Quetzal, British Guiana, is 741 feet high and about 300 wide.

PLASTER OF PARIS, MIXED WITH AN EQUAL QUANTITY OF CEMENT AND A SMALL QUANTITY OF SUGAR, SOON SETTLES COCKROACHES.

THE ICE WATER FINDER.

The ice water finder is just as much of a "dandy" as the morphine eater. In many cases the habit of the former is just as strong as that of the latter, and just as hard to break. It has been frequently demonstrated that the drinking of ice water is an acquired habit, and not one that comes naturally. Give an infant a glass of ice water and you will notice by its action that the drink is very distasteful. It usually has the same effect upon an adult as upon any person not accustomed to it.

HOW IT IS.

A very sensible, enterprising, intelligent, hard-working and successful farmer, dropped into to see us this week. He is an old resident of the county and has been farming all his life. In discussing the political and economic condition of the country he said: "I don't see but that all people who work are as well, if not better off than they were twenty-five years ago. It is true that we get less for our cotton, but those things we buy are much cheaper than they were when we got fifteen cents for our cotton. In other words the purchasing power of a dollar has been multiplied by the decline in the cost of the articles we have to buy. Twenty-five years ago, to illustrate, I got for a bale of cotton \$65. With this money I bought 44 barrels of the best flour. Today I sell a bale of cotton and seed for \$37 and with the money I buy 9 barrels of the best flour. The same is true of calico, which I then paid 25 cents a yard for, and which I can now get for 6 cents. The same ratio applies to everything else. The farmer today who works is really better off than he was then. The trouble is not so much in the government as in the individual who expects the government to interpose in his behalf and do for him what he is not willing or inclined to do for himself. The present state of things is mainly the result of agitation, agitation, agitation that has been going on for years and kept up by designing demagogues who hope to reap rich rewards from it."

The above is almost literally the language of the interview we had with our former friend. He works ten to twelve hours a day and 300 days in the year. He makes a good, honest living, lays up something every year, depends on himself and doesn't look with outstretched arms and expectant eyes to Washington or elsewhere for help to do that which God has enjoined upon every one to do.

Chairman Waller Baker does not approve of Mr. Reagan's manifesto any more than Mr. Reagan approved of Mr. Baker's harmony meeting of the committee in Dallas in March. Mr. Baker says: "I regard it as a very serious matter, because it shows the tendency of democrats at this time to break away from their party moorings because of some particular act or that which displeases them. I have not given Judge Reagan's letter the careful reading which it deserves, and which I should like to give it before combating the positions taken, but, speaking in a general way, I regard it as a very serious thing. With a large and growing populist party confronting us, and the dissatisfaction that undoubtedly exists in the democratic ranks, such a letter from such a man is calculated to do harm, and unless counteracted is liable to endanger the democratic nominees in a number of our congressional districts.

"I am not saying, mind you, that Judge Reagan's views on the silver question are not sound—I am a free silver man myself. But the point is this: Democracy means many things, embraces many principles, and so far I can see the only chance for the triumph of these principles lies in the success of the democratic party. Now, when we are working so hard to bring about so many desirable things, does it not look childish to become angry and throw away our chance of success in all this sympathy because one does not go to suit you?

"I believe Mr. Cleveland should have signed the seigniorage bill. It would have mounted to very little one way or the other in its influence upon the finances of the country, but it would probably have saved us the next House of Representatives, which, it seems to me, is certain now to be republican. But Mr. Cleveland is no politician, never looks ahead to see what effect a particular act will have upon the party, and so, opposing silver as he does, he vetoed the measure, and in my judgment set the seal of defeat upon his party."

DEMOCRATS UNITED.

THE TARIFF BILL'S PASSAGE BY THE SENATE ASSURED.

Hill is the Only Traitor. Washington, D. C., May 3.—The good news which was circulated about the senate end of the Capitol early this morning to the effect that 43 senators had announced their intention to support the democratic tariff bill to be brought in by the Finance Committee, was confirmed tonight.

This in the light of the action of a long caucus which lasted into the night of the 2nd, those democrats at the Capitol who have the interest of their party at heart are jubilant to night. There is, in truth, some cause for a jubilant democracy. All indications point to party triumph at the next ballot battle. Someone tonight referred to last Tuesday's Ohio election as the first bugle notes of the contest. This bugle note was echoed to the Capitol, and today in the senate 37 out of 44 democratic senators stood up in fighting line and declared that there should be everything subordinated to party victory. Personal ambition, in some instances, local interests were all to be as nothing in the way of party welfare.

There are 44 democratic senators and 41 of all other kinds. Three democrats announced when the bill was reported to the senate that under no circumstances would they vote for it. These three were Hill, Murphy, and Smith. Gorman and Brice always said that they would vote for the bill in whatever form it was presented, but they are known to have worked against certain features of the bill. Both are now in the reform camp, however.

Today at 12 o'clock in the democratic cloakroom, Murphy, in the presence of six democratic senators served notice on Hill that he intended to vote for the tariff bill. He said he was always a party man, always believed in party organization, and that he was going to support the bill that was backed by the democratic majority of the senate. This knocks the pins from under the opposition. Smith soon after came into camp and announced that he would vote for the bill.

JUDAS ISCARIOT HILL. Hill is now the only one out, and, as a matter of fact, the democrats of the senate are hoping that he will keep out. They have grown very tired of Hill, and nothing would please them better than that he should commit hari kari.

There were six senators absent from the caucus, and they are men of metal and men who are known to be true. The absent ones were Murphy, Mills, Lindsay, Irby, Gibson and Butler. Only two of these have been in doubt. Senator Murphy, although he has said little on the subject, has been uniformly classed with the other democratic senators from New York.

Senator Irby, for no other reason probably, than an intense hatred of the existing executive department of the government, has also been placed in the unneasy camp. But today the junior senator from New York, in the presence of witnesses, declared his allegiance to his party; The South Carolina senator is known as too much devoted to the interests of the south and west to vote against any measure likely to be of benefit to them. This places 43 good men in line. It only leaves one without—a traitor.

EXPLAINED THE CHANGES MADE. Senator Jones, therefore, in an elaborate speech, explained details as to the different changes which the committee had made.

Senator Jones said that he had seen the necessity for amending the bill, and, after giving the matter due consideration, had concluded that it was possible that the bill as first reported had not been sufficiently considerate of the interests of all sections. He had then endeavored in connection with others to remedy those defects as he saw them, and in doing so had tried to consult senators representing all shades of opinions. He gave the reasons why the majority of the democratic senators representing the south and west wanted the income tax and why the minority from the north and east were opposed to it, and said that while out of deference to the majority it had been kept in, the minority had been granted the limitation of the time that the law should continue in force, and that while the period had not been fixed it would probably be placed at five years. He said also that many of the inquisitorial features of the bill had been omitted, but the amount exempted and the rate of taxation had not been changed.

He said also that the sugar schedules had been changed so as to provide for an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent and an additional

duty of one eighth of a cent on refined sugar, with a penalty of one tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty, the present law with the bounty to stand until the 1st of January next. He said that the ad valorem tax was not materially different from the sugar provision in the pending bill. He also stated that a large number of other amendments had been made, but did not mention them in detail nor make any explanation of them except to say that in no case were the rates of duty fixed as high as in the McKinley law. He said, in conclusion, that an earnest effort had been made to harmonize all interests, that many concessions had been made to the eastern and northern democrats by changes from ad valorem to specific duties, and that it was hoped that when the bill should be presented it would command the solid democratic vote in the senate.

Then followed a number of notable oratorical efforts. It would seem to those who believe that senate oratory is rather a thing for the galleries than for the press that when the senators meet with closed doors and merely for conference there would be plain talk, business talk and work quickly done. Then, too, it should be noted here that the senate never holds a caucus. There is no such thing in senate traditions as a caucus. A party meeting in the senate should be termed a conference. Therefore there is not even the tragedy of the caucus about it. There is no necessity for dealing a death blow to any cherished convictions. Any senator who sees fit can disagree with the conference and so announce and continue to disagree after the conference is over. But, as is always the way, there were many speeches to make and they were made today.

HILL KICKS OVER THE TRACKS. The most interesting came from Senator Hill of New York. Of course everyone is interested in a man who opposes his friends, who goes back on his associates, who is a traitor to any cause he has at one time upheld. It is an old saying that Judas is the most interesting character among the Christian apostles.

Therefore with most intense interest Senator Hill was listened to. He made a war-to-the-knife speech. He roundly denounced his fellow democrats as populists, as slaves to socialist movements, and as low panders to what they thought would be popular. He declared that he intended to fight the populist bill which he had brought in to the very end. He would not agree to the request of Senator Jones that no senator offer amendments in the open Finance Committee. He would not agree to support any leader or set of leaders or any set of tax schedules.

Those who listened closely say that Hill did not declare that he would vote against the bill in the end if it contains what he calls the despicable income tax. He merely announced that he would fight it to the last. There are those who believe that he will not commit political suicide by a vote against a tariff reduction bill. Others, however, say that he is bold and bad enough for all that.

SMITH'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH. Senator Smith spoke at length, but he made a patriotic and an able speech. Senator Smith's somehow seems an abler man than he generally gets credit for being. He repeated today his rather well-turned phrase against the income tax, saying that the government has no more right to tax a few for the benefit of the many than it had a right to tax the many for the benefit of the few. But in spite of his objection, he declared that he was ready to abide the action of the conference and the subsequent action of the Finance Committee in the senate.

There were several other speeches made, but they were mostly speeches of rejoicing and speeches urging speedy action. The tangible outcome to the caucus work is seen in a resolution which was passed a vote of 37 to 1, which request every democratic senator to refrain from seeking to amend the bill in the open senate, and to do everything in his power to bring about an early vote thereupon. The passage of this resolution is what makes everyone seem hopeful.—St. Louis Republic.

To the Colored Voters of Houston County. To oblige my many friends I will speak directly to the colored voters of Houston county at the court house in Crockett, Saturday, May 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Come one, come all.

All persons are notified not to trade for or buy said note. Yours for harmony, G. G. WYNNE.

Democratic Mass-Meeting.

The democrats of precinct No. 1 Houston county, met in the court house Saturday. Earle Adams was elected temporary chairman. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers who reported, M. K. Murchison for secretary, Dr. S. T. Beasley for vice-chairman and Dudley Lipscomb for secretary. A resolution by Col. W. W. Davis that the assembly endorse the action of the Baker and Matlock committees in harmonizing the two factions of democrats was heartily and unanimously adopted. The permanent chairman being absent, vice-chairman Beasley took the place of Col. Adams.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Col. W. W. Davis, S. C. Arledge, J. E. Downes, J. C. Wooters and William Haile as an advisory committee until the meeting of the county convention. The following resolution was adopted:

"Recognizing the grave conditions confronting the democracy of the state and county in the pending political contest, and recognizing further the necessity for a thorough organization of the democratic forces for campaign purposes, therefore be it

Resolved by the democrats of precinct No. 1 that the executive committee of the county be requested to proceed at once to put the party on a war footing and to organize for an aggressive campaign; and to this end we suggest and recommend the holding of the county convention and primaries at as early a day as practicable."

The meeting adjourned till the following Saturday. A. D. LIPSCOMB, Secy. County Democratic Executive Committee.

For the information of the party officials and the party generally we give below from files of the COURIER as complete a roster of the precinct chairmen which constitute the Executive Committee as can be had. They are as follows:

- Crockett Prec. M. K. Murchison;
- Grapeland " F. C. Woodward;
- Augusta " J. C. Tipton;
- Weches " R. P. Robbins;
- Coltharp " Z. B. John;
- Dodson " (not known);
- Freeman " (not known);
- Holly " R. W. Skipper;
- Lovelady " D. J. Cater;
- Weldon " (vacant);
- Creek " J. H. Hackney;
- Shiloh " F. A. Harvey;
- Boggs " J. K. Chandler;
- P. Springs " J. J. Bynum;
- Daly " W. P. Kyle;
- P. Grove " D. Webb;
- Daniel " W. H. Daren.

The editor has written for names of chairmen at Dodson, and Freeman.

Democratic Mass-Meeting. Saturday last was the day appointed for the democrats of Precinct No. 1, to meet and reorganize. There was a large attendance and all present evinced an earnest interest in the proceedings. The utmost good feeling prevailed and Hogz and Clark men mingled together and participated without a ripple of dissension. So far as Houston county is concerned the union of the two factions is complete and cordial and they will be working together in the fullest harmony for the triumph of the democratic nominees all along the line. The democrats of the county are beginning to move. Their organization is getting in shape and when the party workers take the field in earnest the Third Party wool will begin to fly.

Preaching at the Court House. Rev. S. F. Tenney will preach at the Court House next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock on Social Purity and sins against the seventh Commandment. Only men and boys over fourteen years of age are invited. The pastors of the Methodist and Baptist churches are requested to participate in the discussion. As the community has been very much aroused lately on the subject of protecting our boys from corruption, it is presumed that a large audience will attend upon these services at the court house. Old men, young men and large boys of Crockett and the surrounding country are kindly invited to be present.

The Third Party Convocation.

Our popular friends met in county convention last Saturday for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial conventions. They met at 12 o'clock and continued in session till about 5 p. m. The convocation was largely attended and much earnestness and enthusiasm manifested. Most of the clubs in the county were represented, both white and colored. There were white and colored delegates, though the former seemed to predominate. Besides routine business, they endorsed Thos. L. Nugent for governor. They chose delegates to the different conventions, dividing the delegations almost equally between white and colored voters.

An effort was made to endorse Rev. W. H. Rosser for congress. They adopted a resolution declaring that they would endorse and support no man for office who didn't place himself squarely on their platform and fully endorse all of their chimeras of reform. This was construed as a thrust at those who, it has been alleged were willing to run for office as independents with a T. P. endorsement. While they didn't say as much they acted as if they thought they had the government by the caudal annex and nothing to do but to run off with it. Just now they are rampant, boisterous, and exultant and seem to think that the pork barrel, in which many of them are more interested than in the realization of any of their political vagaries, is within reach. Before a great while, however, the democrats will begin to camp on their trail and in the language of Sam Jones "slow them up." They adjourned to meet again the second Saturday in June to nominate county and precinct officers.

FOR TARIFF REFORM. Senator Stewart States His Position. Washington, D. C., April 28.—Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in the senate today which made it clear to everybody that he is going to vote for the tariff bill. This, to a considerable extent, relieves the tariff reform democrats from embarrassment. They will have to concede less to the black-mailers in their own party. With Stewart, Allen and Kyle ready to vote for the tariff bill, Hill, Murphy and Brice can take the other "shoot" if they feel so disposed, and the bill can pass without them.

As soon as Hill, Murphy, Brice and Gorman for that matter, become assured that the bill can pass notwithstanding their votes to the contrary, they will promptly come in out of the wet and vote for it. Stewart's speech today was heard with more attention and interest than any deliverance he has made in the senate since his speech on the force bill. Aldrich was out of the chamber at the time, but Higgins, of Delaware, who was on the look-out for the republicans, immediately sent a page for him. Aldrich returned hastily and heard the speech of Stewart with profound attention. The speech gave great satisfaction to the tariff reformers. Stewart's advocacy of a union between the south and west to resist the encroachments of the east was well received on the democratic side.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c. and \$1. Sold by J. G. Harrington. Lumber! 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. MORTONSON.

Hunt's Cure is the greatest remedy for skin diseases ever known. Ringworm, itch and all kindred diseases positively and permanently cured. Your money will be refunded if it fails. Price 50 cent.—Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cts. Sold by J. G. Harrington.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring time, trail. Found him sick in the bed with the chills, poor hab. But Chamberlain's Chill Tonic got him up on the feet, and he was now daily rings, while walking the streets. It undoubtedly cured his shakes, ha, ha!" Put up in both tasteless and bitter styles.—Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

ESTRAY NOTICE. Taken up by J. E. Phipps south of Lovelady and estrayed before C. W. Waddell J. P. Pre. No. 4, Houston county; one dark red work ox with the points of horns sawed off, marked under bit in right and over half crop in left ear, branded E on left shoulder. Appraised at ten dollars. Given under my hand and seal of office this 19th day of March 1894. A. J. C. DUSKIN, Clerk County Court Houston Co.

Announcements for Office. We are authorized to announce A. G. Green, of Anderson county as a candidate for District Attorney, at Judicial District for subject to the action of the democratic party.

Announcements for Office.

We are authorized to announce the name of George M. Waller as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the action of the democratic party. We are authorized to announce the name of John H. Hixson as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. V. Watts as a candidate for sheriff subject to the action of the democratic party. We are authorized to announce the name of E. R. Swift as a candidate for County Clerk subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. R. Swift as a candidate for Tax Assessor, subject to the action of the democratic party. We are authorized to announce the name of A. J. C. Duskin as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. J. C. Duskin as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party. We are authorized to announce the name of G. G. Wynne as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. Mortimer as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party. We are authorized to announce the name of J. D. Sexton as a candidate for Constable of Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

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CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Attorney-at-Law, JOHN SPENCE. CROCKETT, TEXAS. Office in Court House at present.



