

The Crockett Evening Courier.

R. H. JONES, Publisher.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Crockett Postoffice.

Subscription Price, \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. V.

CROCKETT, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

NO. 34.

JACK THE RIPPER.

A MURDERER OF THAT CLASS APPEARS IN AUSTRIA.

A Terrible Double Murder is Committed and the Victim is Slashed up in a Horrible Manner. The only Clue to the Assassin is a Knife.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—A terrible double tragedy of the "Jack the Ripper" class is reported from America, not far from Innsbruck, capital of Austria. On Friday last a young and pretty waitress belonging to her employers residence in order to witness a religious procession near that place. On her return home the girl was murdered and the only clue to her assassin found up to the present time is a razor edged knife which was picked up near her body. The murder caused a great sensation in the neighborhood. Close to the spot where the waitress was killed the body of another woman, naked and slashed with a knife in regular "Jack the Ripper" fashion was found. In addition another woman belonging to the neighborhood is missing. Naturally the whole of the Austria district, as well as the neighboring towns, is in a state of great excitement. A strong detachment of imperial riflemen are scouring the country around America, but all efforts to arrest the murderer have proved unsuccessful.

A Daring Outrage.

ATHENS, Sept. 24.—A most daring outrage on the part of Greek brigands is reported from Lania, near the Turkish frontier and at the head of the Gulf of Volo. The procurer, a judge and two secretaries were returning in a carriage, accompanied by two gendarmes, from villages where they had been collecting information in regard to brigandage. When the party arrived within half an hour's drive of Lania, they were attacked by Paky Rizopoulos' band, who carried off the procurer and the judge, taking them to their stronghold on Mount Olympos. Later, the procurer and judge were allowed to return to their friends that the brigands demanded that a ransom be paid until a ransom was paid. A detachment of 100 soldiers were sent to attack the brigands and in the fight which followed the procurer was killed and the judge mortally wounded. The judge died soon after the fight.

Investigating Charges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Indian Bureau is now investigating the charges made by Lieutenant Plummer concerning the waste of material in building the irrigation ditch on the Navajo reservation. A special agent has been directed to make a complete examination of the charges. The interior department will take no action until a report has been received. An order has already been issued by the department relieving Lieutenant Plummer as acting agent of the Indians at the Navajo agency upon the appointment of his civilian successor. It has already been determined that no army officer will be assigned to this agency. The civilian agent will not be appointed until the return of Secretary Smith.

A Ship on Fire.

BROOKLYN, New York, Sept. 24.—Shortly before midnight last night the iron ship Glenessin, with 50,000 casks of kerosene on board, was discovered on fire. The watchman of the ship saw smoke issuing from the hatchway and aroused the mate. An investigation showed that the oil in the hold was on fire. Within a very short time the fire had spread and was in flames. It is thought that it will be a total loss.

Glennok Stewart Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The attorneys on behalf of Glennok Stewart, in his suit for divorce from his wife, naming Senator Stewart as co-respondent, have asked leave to include the affidavits offered by Senator Stewart as evidence of the intimacy of Mrs. Glennok with W. R. Abel and James S. Cobb, mentioned in those affidavits. These two persons being brought into the case as additional co-respondents.

Protestant Church Convent.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—With all the most imposing ceremony of the church, the Most Rev. Monsignor, arch-bishop of Dublin, yesterday consecrated the Protestant church in this city and also consecrated the Rev. Senor Cabrera as the first Protestant bishop of Madrid. It is expected that the elevation of Senor Cabrera to the bishopric will cause a sensation in the Catholic world.

A Ghastly Find.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—A number of skeletons with manacles attached to the arms and legs have been found buried close to the surface of the court-yard of the custom house here. A similar discovery was made a few years ago at almost the same place, but on the former occasion instruments of torture were also discovered with the skeletons.

An Amnesty Meeting.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—An immense meeting in favor of the granting of amnesty to the Irish political prisoners was held at Phoenix park, this city yesterday. Addresses were made by John Redmond, Sir Harrington and Dr. Joseph Keenan. It is estimated that fully 15,000 persons were present.

Pekin Strengthened.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Daily News received a dispatch stating that Japan has a fresh army of 80,000. It is unlikely that they are going to Corea and there can only be one other destination, namely, a dash upon Pekin.

Wilson to be Disgraced.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The chamber of commerce is to banquet Congressman Wilson on Thursday next. Many prominent Americans will be present.

Will Make no Difference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner

A FOUL MURDER.

SID C. TAYLOR SHOT DOWN BY CRUEL ASSASSINS.

The Murphy Brothers are Arrested Charged by the Sheriff With the Deed. Five Bullets are Fired into the Body of the Dead Man.

CORNICANA, Tex., Sept. 24.—Sid C. Taylor, superintendent of the county poor farm, was most foully assassinated yesterday afternoon one mile from this city. The crime is one of the worst in the criminal history of the Navarre county. It is shocked the community and excitement among the citizens is very great. Mr. Taylor had been to the city and was on his return to the farm when he was wantonly murdered. There was no eye witness, so far as known, to the deed. The body of the slain is lying in a shallow grave at the place where he had met death. Five bullets had been fired into him, some of them probably after he had become unconscious. The three suspects, Sid C. Taylor and W. T. Murphy. The two Murphys were arrested at the residence of their brother-in-law, Gene Mesador. W. T. Murphy was taken to the city and Sid C. Taylor and Jose arrived and placed J. A. Murphy under arrest, and J. A. Murphy went to the room where Tom was sleeping and said: "Tom, get up. You are shot." They say they were out for killing Taylor and Jose. The Murphys were both drinking and Sheriff Weaver said that the one that was arrested first played exceedingly drunk. Last evening Tom Murphy tried to "take the town," according to the true Western style. He stationed himself in the middle of Beaton street and fired his revolver and made him back, defying the police. He was finally arrested after a hard physical struggle and placed under a \$300 bond. It is said that about thirty minutes before Taylor was killed the Murphys met Fred Fleming, a money broker and real estate agent, at this city a short distance from town, drew their pistols on him and were about to make him draw his. He refused to do so and was at once shot down by them.

The Kidnaping Case.

LABEY, Tex., Sept. 25.—The examination of ex-chief Deputy Sheriff Antonio Magnum and ex-Deputy Sheriff Jacob Salazar began yesterday morning on the charge of kidnaping. To say that anything new has been developed would be untrue, save and except the entrance upon the scene of a prosecuting officer of the United States of Consul General Donnelly of New Laredo. The question has therefore assumed an international character and has taken on a very grave import, at least so far as the parties at interest are concerned. Deputy Sheriff Salazar made the arrest and delivered the prisoner to the county jail. He was also jailer who received the prisoner. He was followed by the mother of the missing man, but she had nothing new to tell. In fact, those three witnesses corroborated Magnum's story. A man by the name of Guadalupe, who happened to be upon the scene, was a through and ready helper. District Attorney Hicks was asked for a statement in the case, which he declined to give. He did say, however, that there was no doubt that an attempt to kidnap was made, but by whom was the question. He further said there was no doubt that the missing deserter and missing soldier were both drowned and that they had been recovered and buried. Consul General Donnelly was equally unwilling to talk, but made practically the following statement: The matter was brought to his attention last Saturday and he has been actively engaged ever since in a thorough investigation. Sufficient proof has been obtained to warrant a belief that a great crime has been committed. A crime that not only outraged individual rights but grossly violated the sovereignty of the United States. He was telegraphed to Washington and a brief summary of the facts and has communicated to the local Mexican authorities, civil and military, his views of the gravity of the case and they have assured him of a thorough and speedy investigation. Our government will see that the guilty parties are punished and ample reparation will be demanded and made.

Suppressed to the Sheriff.

KARLES CITY, Tex., Sept. 22.—Word was brought to Sheriff Soole yesterday to come to Karles. He has three men charged with the killing of Wm. Bosworth and seriously wounded Sam Bradly and seriously wounded to him. Sheriff Soole immediately left for Karles, where Robert Farris, Foster and Theo. Butler surrendered themselves to him. They will have an examining trial Saturday morning before Judge Newberry, in Karles, when it is believed some sensational developments will materialize. Sam Bradly is improving rapidly, although he can hardly talk, part of his tongue being shot off.

Run Over and Killed.

DUBLIN, Tex., Sept. 23.—John C. Gibbrell, ex-sheriff of this county was run over by a loaded wagon and killed. He was on his way to town to market cotton.

Constantly Dollars.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 19.—Many counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation here. They all bear the date of 1872, but are lighter than the ordinary counterfeit.

A Highway Duel.

KENDRY, Tex., Sept. 19.—Monday evening about 4 o'clock Bill Bosworth and Sam Bradly left here in a wagon for home, about four miles north of here, armed with two six shoters and a Winchester. On the road they met an old man named Johnson, a painter and a well respected old gentleman. After cursing him they passed on about thirty yards, when one of them raised his Winchester and leveled it on Johnson and holled out: "You son of a bitch, and the worst in the criminal history of the town." Johnson fired at Bradly and Bradly fired at Johnson and barely missed him. They drove on a few hundred yards and met R. E. Burris in company Theo. and Foster Butler, Burris and Bosworth and Bradly had been on bad terms for some time and as they approached each other Bosworth pulled his pistol and Bradly reached for his gun. They all fired and the two Butlers pulled their guns and the firing began. The horses attached to the wagon in which Bosworth and Bradly were in, ran in a panic and the wagon sped up the road about one mile and stopped at the house of Bradly's father, where Bosworth was found dead in the wagon and Bradly mortally wounded. They were shot by Bradly's father. Bradly's father was shot by Bradly's father. Bradly's father was shot by Bradly's father.

Escaped From Jail.

GONZALES, Tex., Sept. 21.—French Darden, an alleged negro burglar, made his escape from jail a few nights ago. The prisoners had been admitted into the court room and the jailer neglected to run them on returning to their cells. Darden did not enter the cells with the other prisoners. He got on top of the cells and tore a hole large enough to admit his body through the ceiling. He then walked across the ceiling until he had passed the wall that separated the cells from the flight of stairs to the exit, came down through the scuttle and escaped.

Sent to the Pen.

BRENTHAM, Tex., Sept. 20.—In the district court yesterday the jury in the case of W. T. Burnt, said by their verdict that he was guilty of robbery and assessed his punishment at six years in the penitentiary. His pal and accomplice Chas. Burbank, on a plea of guilty a day or two ago, was given three years on the same charge.

Murdered His Wife.

PALESTINE, Tex., Sept. 21.—Henry Sampson stabbed his wife near London, Anderson county, last Saturday, from the effects of which she died yesterday. After committing the deed, Sampson fled, but was arrested in Houston county, and is now in jail here awaiting trial. Both parties are colored.

Jailed for Fraud.

FOUR WHEELS, Tex., Sept. 22.—Garlington Leake is now in jail on complaint of W. A. Battallo, agent of the St. Louis Republic, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, alleging that Leake has in connection with the paper, but has collected money on that pretense.

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Yellow Fever Case.

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An eccentric character in the person of "Lucky" Jack Davis, who is nearly 80, was in Denton, recently, and placed an order for his coffin with instructions that it be made very neat on the inside and rough outside. When asked his reason for ordering such a coffin he replied that he wanted his coffin to indicate his mental feelings. "I am rugged on the inside, but I claim to be nice and clean on the outside," he said. The coffin was ordered by a friend of his, who is a cooper and is making a coffin for him.

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At Hillsboro recently as Robert Reid was grooming Rooster Hal at his stables he was severely bitten by the horse on the left arm. The horse reared himself, and jumped on him with both feet, and bit for the interference of bystanders would have killed him. He will lose the use of his arm. The same horse severely bit Cliff Alexander last spring.

Mayor H. V. Galveston, at a recent meeting of the city council, said: "The city has been systematically robbed for several years. One corporation holds receipts for \$1700 and to record it shows a profit of \$100,000. The books must be examined, and if it is not done at the expense of the city it will be done at private expense." The fifth deep well now being bored on the city property is in four days, passing through the first two artesian streams and will be bored 250 feet further to tap the third artesian stream, which is about 200 feet deep. The 900,000 gallon tank on the city's largest well was obtained at 1100 feet.

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GORIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—The Colorado and Utah express on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was held up by robbers at 3:30 a. m. yesterday. Owing to the fact that the railroad and express officials had a spy on the trail of the bandits, they stopped the train before it reached the station and it is said at least two of the bandits were killed in the surrounding woods, while many others rode for their lives, leaving the train and scattered in all directions. The robbers were in the art of train robbery and brutal ones at that, for they shot "Dad" Prescott, the engineer, before they even gave him a chance to hold up his hands. When the train left Chicago at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, rain and a cold evening were walking around, climbed on at every station. The spy was at Galveston. He brought news that the would-be robbers met early in the day and they had to leave their hiding place at Memphis, Mo., at 8:30 o'clock and make their attempt to get rich at the expense of the express company. They expected to make a haul of \$50,000, the Monday train always being heavy. According to plans laid down, the spy was to flag the train. When the signal was given the engine immediately stopped the train. The robbers then came forward in the face of each was hidden by a black mask. One more agile than the rest, pressed to the engine almost before the robbers could reach the express car. He carried a rifle, and when within ten feet of the tender brought it to his shoulder, pointed at the engineer, and as he shouted, "Hold up your hands," pulled the trigger. The engineer fell, his right arm almost in the face of the bandit, but he escaped to the woods. This shot was a signal for the retreat of the robbers and for a fusillade from the detectives. The robbers fired only two shots in return, which did no damage and fled for the woods. Detectives are in hot pursuit.

Sensational Suit.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Dr. C. McIntosh, the co-respondent in a sensational divorce suit, in which J. L. Jenkins is plaintiff, was killed at that place yesterday while standing in a crowd of people. Jenkins, a few days ago sued his wife for a divorce on the ground of adultery with Dr. McIntosh, who is also married, while his wife at the same time filed suit for \$50,000 damages against P. N. Vaughan, a wealthy planter and merchant, for slander and for alleging her husband's infidelity. McIntosh, who has been charged with libelous remarks about her relations with McIntosh, which had only been of a neighborly nature and those of a family physician to her on his part, and her husband became estranged from her and deserted her. Jenkins left for Texas a few days ago, but returned yesterday and the shooting of McIntosh followed. The latter claimed that Jenkins on more than one occasion administered arsenic to his wife. Owing to the prominence of all the parties, the various suits and the shooting last night, a big sensation and more trouble is expected. Jenkins was brought here and placed in jail.

Dies on Way to a Hospital.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 20.—Yesterday morning while James McClellan, in the last stages of consumption, was being conveyed from his boarding house on Avenue H to the Sealy hospital, he suddenly gasped and expired in the ambulance. McClellan was about 70 years old and had a brother residing here.

THE MAN
WHO SHOWS YOU
HOW
TO MAKE FIVE DOLLARS
IS A BETTER
FRIEND THAN HE
WHO LENDS
YOU TEN DOLLARS.

Bill McCONNELL Says:

The New Tariff Bill Has Passed.

The Great Strikes are Ended.

The Great Panic is Dead.

HONEST GOODS
LOW
PRICES, FAIR TREATMENT
THIS IS OUR
PLATFORM. WE STAND
ALONE FINDING
FAVOR FOREVER WITH
CASH CUSTOMERS.
DEALING
DOLLARS FOR DIMES.

The settlement of these three great issues leaves the road clear for better times. Money! Money! Money!!! This is the stuff that moves the world. It's the main spring of every business. We don't pretend to tell everybody how to make money, but we do know how you can save money. We propose to tell you how it can be done. Come to our store where we are going to place on sale for this season over twenty thousand dollars worth of new goods all bright and pretty. No dead colors. Price through our great mammoth stock. Use your good sense and judgment. Don't overlook this, saying: I have no time. All business men take time to make money and its worth your while to take time to save money. We are fixed this season as we never were before and our prices will tell the tale for they

will be way below low water mark and remember that every article we will mention in our advertisements we carry in stock, have for sale and do sell to the consumers thereof; we do not mention anything that we can not lay our hands on when asked for. Our advertisements are truthful and accurate descriptions. The picture is never overdrawn. More often the hat is hardly told. Geo Washington said "tell the truth." Bill McConnell leaves to his customers to deny or approve. We are loaded. We are ready. Look for us, we are coming again. We bought this season all of our woolen goods at Tariff Reform prices and we defy successful competition on all these goods. Our eastern buyers are certainly wide awake men. They must be mind readers. They seem to know the factories that need

money the worst. They have secured for us some wonderful drives in clothing—mostly all tailor made suits. You bet we have got some dandys and we got them fully 50 per cent cheaper this year than last. We can't tell you all this week as we are very busy opening new goods but we will see you again. A great bargain in pins—8 papers full count for 5c. Lower than ever—hooks and eyes 6 doz for 5c. Did you ever get them at it—silverine thimbles 5 for 5c. Mens' and ladies' handkerchiefs at 24c. 20 to 1 that you can't beat the price on our mattress tick—we are selling a good quality at from 5 to 8c. Bill McConnell's feather tick will hold your feathers and will only cost you the small price of 10c a yd. We bought all of our blankets on a very hot day and you can

but that we got there on the price. Listen while I price 10-4 blankets—white or gray 25c each or 50c a pair. Best steel knitting needles 3 sets for 5c. Safety pins, large or small, best quality, 2 doz for 5c. We sell the best 6 cord machine twist thread, 3 spools for 10c. Our great stock of mens and boys hats and caps will soon be complete. Free wool means a heap off the price of these goods. If you don't believe it come and be convinced. Get prices. Childrens' knee pants and suits—this is one line that no house can head us off on. They do a heap of guessing about how we can sell so low but this is close as they can get. We certainly will have a fine line of ladies' dress goods, capes and cloaks. Wait for prices on these goods. Double width cashmere wool filling at 12c. Silk finished cashmere and

and Henrietta—sold last year at 35c; we are selling it this year for 25c. Cashmere sold last year at 25c we now sell for 16c. Cotton flannel, good value, 29 inches wide, heavy nap, only 5c. Yard wide brown domestic 4 yds to the lb only 4c. You can't do better in Texas oil figured calico—only 5c. This is a wonderful drive—30 yds of good calico \$1.00. Round thread stripes and plaids; heavy and good, 30 yds for \$1.00. Your attention right here—all wool red flannel going at 13c. Something new and nice, just out, latest style selling rapidly; two faced cotton flannel 27 inches wide at 5c. Fancy dress gingham worth 8c our price this year only 5c. Old man Credit and Mr. High Price will charge you an enormous profit on clothing and woolen goods. Be careful and don't let him trap or

get hold of you, this fall. We have paid spot cash for every dollar's worth of these goods. It has won success for us and it will do the same for you. Our suspender stock is now complete. We have some of the handsomest patterns ever displayed. We are making prices on these goods from 5 to 75c a pair. I just want to say a few words to you about fine pants, fine shirts and fine satin lined suits. We bought these goods at ruinously low prices and we will let you have them the same way. We had shipped out on the 14th of Sept and now they are on the road 50 dozen or 600 ladies', misses' and childrens' hats and caps all sizes and colors and we will be prepared this season to sell you a fine or a cheap hat at a price to suit you and trimmed to suit you. Come and see this line. Tobacco three kinds for 20 and 25c a pound. We cordially invite each and everyone, regardless of color, race, politics, sex or previous conditions to call and buy goods at prices never before witnessed within the history of their lives.



OUR PRICES



For the Next Three Months Will Speak Volumes.

We Have Always Said It and we Repeat It—We will Not Be Undersold.

We Guarantee All Goods to be Exactly What we Represent Them to be.

LISTEN--Everybody Is Humming the Latest.

SPECIAL—In my Sweet Imagination, Oh! What Can I See? It's the Many Pretty Things that Billie Has for Me.

A POLITICAL "WHAT-IS-IT?"

It is my principle, I glory
In being 'noble' or the sort.
I ain't a Whig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm just a candidate, in short.

We yield a good deal of our space this week to Judge Burnett whose article appears elsewhere. The political career of the Judge has been of such a multifarious character that he feels called on again to defend it from the assaults of those who in the interest of truth and honesty are impelled to expose sham and trickery. Judge Burnett was charged by the COURIER with having been in early life a democrat, later a republican and now a populist. But, for the proof of this: During and immediately following the war there was no political organization here but that of the democratic party. The paper which Judge Burnett edited then was democratic and intensely pro-southern in its sentiments during and after the war. When Judge Burnett sold the paper, did he not declare that his reason for doing so was that he was such a strong friend of the South that he could not make a success of it under the bayonet rule which the reconstruction measures of those days had placed over Texas? Do not the files of the QUINCY show this to be the Judge's reason for selling? The files of the Judge's own paper convict him of being a democrat and at that time, a thorough hater of the reconstruction measures.

Immediately and precipitately, without notice or preparation, we behold a transformation. Not a year elapses since the Judge avows undying hostility to the reconstruction measures when we behold him turn republican and become an uncompromising advocate of the harsh and repressive measures of the reconstruction policy. Then, what follows? In a very short while we see him accepting office as a republican and holding it as a republican for ten years or longer. So much for this part of his career. From '79 to '91 the Judge is quietest but contemplative. Having failed of appointment to the Federal bench to which he aspired as a republican, he lapses, to all appearances, into a state of political lethargy and lassitude. Beneath all this seeming indifference, however, the same subtle spirit which made a republican out of a democrat works another marvelous transformation. After the throes of partition are over, the Judge comes forth "born again" and this

time a populist. Do you ask for the proof, Judge? By the words of your own mouth you are convicted. In your speech at Lovelady in this county you avowed yourself a supporter of the Third Party platform and the entire ticket of Nugent to constable. You did state that you could not support the sub-treasury scheme of the Third Party but you did say, on the question of government ownership of railroads, that "like my friend, Nugent, I am in favor of trying it as an experiment." You say now that you are not in favor of government ownership. But in your opening address in this county you declared yourself in favor of such ownership. In that same speech, Judge, you used this expression: "In 1892 I was politically for Clark, religiously for Nugent and personally for Hogg, but this year I am personally, religiously and politically for Nugent."

Is it possible for a man to more thoroughly identify himself with the populists than the doctrines of populism than the Judge does in his speech in this county?

The Judge says: "You will of course continue to read me out of the republican party because I agree with the populists, on some very important issue." No, no, Judge, you read yourself out and having secured the endorsement of the Third Party by endorsing their platform demands and promising to support their tickets, you are now trying to read yourself back into the republican party for the purpose of securing their votes. The Judge is aware that there is a large element among the republicans of this district who do not in any sense fellowship with the populists. This is the element that is giving Judge Burnett trouble and this is the element that Judge Burnett is trying to bring to his support by repudiating a cardinal part of the Third Party platform.

Judge Burnett knows full well that the Third Party have uniformly and consistently refused to endorse anyone for office who does not endorse their reform demands. He secured their endorsement by avowing a support of their platform except as to the sub-treasury scheme. They were the first to take him up and endorse him, not as a republican but as one in full sympathy and fellowship. Now, the Judge is trying to set up the claim that he has never quit the republican party. Did not your republican friends,

after your speech at Lovelady, renege with you, Judge, and tell you that you had ruined yourself with the republicans of the district by endorsing the principles of the Third Party? Have they not since then urged you to do something that would set you right before the republicans of the district? Judge Burnett's political status just now is impossible of definition. He claims to be a republican and yet will not vote for a single nominee put out by the republican party. He claims to be a republican and yet is endorsing the platform of the Third Party. He claims to be a republican and yet is going to vote for every populist nominee from Nugent down. The populists consider him one of them and yet he repudiates two cardinal demands of their platform. And thus he stands.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia is a republican. He was Postmaster General under Harrison. He is also a big merchant. He takes up a whole page of the Philadelphia Record as an advertisement and says: "that ought to, and solely on account of, the new Democratic tariff, he can and will, 'right off, now,' make to his customers the following amongst many other magnificent reductions in prices over his counters:

"In new all-wool dress goods, chevots imported to sell at \$1.50 and \$2 per yard, are reduced to 50 cents; cashmere and chevot plaids imported to sell at \$1.50 and \$2.90, down to 75c. All-wool sackings goes from 50 cents to 37 1/2 cents per yard; sail cloth from 75 cents to 60 cents; French and worsted serges from \$1.25 to \$1; bengalines from \$1.50 to \$1; silk-figured tannises and batistes from \$1.50 to 75 cents. Brondecloth, in all colors, is cut from \$3 to \$1.50. Women's wash dresses; in duck, pique, and the like, that have ranged from \$3 to \$10, are put down to a uniform price of \$2, and a vest goes with each suit. All silk satins drop, according to price, as follows: \$1 per yard, cut to 75 cents; \$1.25, cut to 90 cents; \$1.50, cut to \$1.20; \$2, cut to \$1.40; \$3, cut to \$2.25; \$3.50, cut to \$2.65. On silks the cuts average higher, ranging from 33 to 50 per cent off all along the line.

"Wanamaker sells everything. In shoes the reductions are as heavy as in fabrics. Women's calf Oxford ties go from \$2 to \$1.30. Infants' shoes go from \$1 to 50

cents. High-cut Romeo slippers, in all sizes and colors, are reduced from \$3 to \$1.50. On linens of all kinds the average drop is 20 per cent. On ribbons it is 40 per cent. On silk curtains it is over 50 per cent. On childrens' clothing it is 40 per cent. Wall papers go all to pieces, being from 80 per cent in higher grades to 50 in the lower ones. Men's clothing goes down 25 to 30 per cent, and youths' clothing still lower."

A Reply From Judge Burnett.

EDITOR COURIER:—It may be my misfortune, but while I have supported democrats and some of my warmest friends are democrats, it is not true as stated by you that I was ever a democrat, unless being a Confederate soldier made me a democrat. In 1861, before I was 18, I was in the Confederate army, and there were no party divisions in the Confederate States during the war. After the war in common with other Confederates I took the oath of amnesty "to support the Union of the States and the emancipation," and I have been a Union man and abolitionist ever since. I did not follow the Southern democratic leaders after the war, but believing that we ought to accept the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress as a settlement of the results of the war and believing in the doctrine of protection to American labor and American industries, my first vote was for the Union Republican ticket in 1866, headed by Governor Peace, and in so voting I was in the company of some as brave and noble Confederate soldiers of Houston County as ever lived. My first vote for President was for Gen. Grant. All my political life I have been a republican, though I have not approved every act of that party. From 1868 to 1879 I held as a republican several public positions, including a term of nearly six years as district judge. It is for others to say whether I discharged my official duties capably and acceptably, but I know they were discharged honestly and conscientiously. Political prejudices and animosities were strongly prevalent for several years after the war, and no party was wholly free from error, but while I have been by some democrats harshly criticized for becoming a republican I believe then and believe now I was right, but whether right or wrong I did my duty as God gave me to understand it, and I ought at least

to be credited with having the courage of my convictions, for it was not in those troublous times always safe to be a pronounced republican.

You charge also that I have changed my politics for office. Since 1879 I have applied myself diligently to the practice of my profession, and sought no office except that of judge, and for which I believe my professional and personal friends, without regard to party, believe me qualified. I have been several times solicited to become a candidate for political office but declined because I had no aspirations other than in the line of my profession. Changes in belief are not of themselves discreditable, for the Good Book teaches that "wise men change while fools never do," and Judge Terrell used to say that "consistency was the virtue of fools." According to this you have some claims to wisdom yourself, for you have frequently changed in your support of men and measures, as I could readily prove from your files. But I trust both of us are incapable of changing our honest convictions for office or other consideration.

You state that I am unqualifiedly committed to the measures advocated by the people's party. I have never advocated the sub-treasury plan, but otherwise generally agree with the populists on the currency questions. Republicans and populists are in accord in opposing State banks of issue, advocated by democrats, but on the silver question all parties except the populists are divided. The populists solidly oppose the issuance of gold bonds, favor the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and a larger volume of money to be issued by the general government only, and also demand that the government should not delegate to corporations the power of contracting or expanding the currency of the country. Many old republicans agree with the populists in these demands, and I am one of them. I believe in the Golden Rule, but not in a rule of gold, which, in my judgment, has made money dearer, lowered the prices of produce and of all products of labor, cut down wages and sources of employment, and benefited no one but bond holders and other creditors. The constitutional authority of Congress to provide a legal tender national currency for the whole country is now settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I

think this power should be exercised without dividing the responsibility with any foreign nation.

I have never advocated government ownership and operation of railroads. It seems to me that the practicability of this should first be tested by the government operating the Pacific road which it virtually built and owns. But I have advocated government postal telegraphic lines and savings banks to be operated in connection with our postal system, and these measures have been urged by nearly every Postmaster-General we have had since the war. I believe also the populists are right in their plank against land monopoly.

I have endorsed the State platform of the people's party as to the whole a good one, and I prefer it to the democratic platform. I have endorsed Judge Nugent as an able, conservative and patriotic citizen. Every intelligent person in Texas knows that the contest will be between the democratic and populist tickets, and I prefer the ticket headed by Nugent, and I intend to support it.

You will of course continue to read me out of the republican party because I agree with the populists on some very important issues and am a friend of Judge Nugent's. Your concern for the republican party I fear is not wholly disinterested. But I cannot read you out of the democratic party, because while democrats are divided on the tariff, currency, national banks, silver coinage, gold standard, and nearly every issue you are in favor of "harmony." But will you not candidly admit that democratic "harmony" is simply the fusion of discordant elements of the party to control the office?

My political views of course do not involve my qualifications for the judgeship, but I feel it due to myself to correct your statements above referred to. If you should desire it and will accord me space in your paper, I will cheerfully and fully give you my views on all political questions. If elected judge I shall discharge the responsible duties of the office faithfully, impartially, industriously and meet out equal justice and right to all without regard to party, class or race. Yours respectfully,
J. R. BURNETT.

\$100 reward for any case of consumption, indigestion, rheumatism or any blood disease that W. J. Thurnann's Blood Syrup will not cure.—Sold by B. F. Chamberlain

The Democratic Record.

What The Party in Power Have Done in Congress.

We gave the COURIER readers last week a summary of the bills the Third Party members of congress introduced and tried to have enacted. We give below a summary of the good work done by the democrats. We invite readers to scan closely the two records. Both are made up from official data from the bills and laws themselves. They are reliable and correct. Read one and then read the other. Analyze and contrast the two and decide with which party you will vote. The laws enacted by a democratic congress are in the interest of the people, of a sound and stable currency, of economy in the expenditures of public money and of a low tax rate. Those laws proposed by the Third Party are the wild and impracticable schemes of dreamers. The populist record to be found elsewhere support these charges. Now let us see what the democrats have done.

They repealed the Sherman Silver Bullion Law which required the government to purchase annually 54,000,000 ounces of silver and pay for same in gold obligations.

They repealed the Federal Election Law and restored to the people of the states full control of their elections free from supervision of Federal Marshals.

They reduced the expenditures of government below those of the preceding administration and cut down appropriations over thirty-nine million dollars (\$39,000,000).

They reformed abuses by abolishing six hundred salaried offices and thereby saved out million dollars annually.

They abolished the system of paying out annually millions of dollars in the way of bounties.

Previous to the last session of congress what was known as Treasury notes and Sherman notes, was exempt from taxation by states and counties. The democratic congress repealed the law exempting such money from taxation and thus rendered more than three hundred millions of money subject to its share of the burdens of taxation.

They placed on the statute books the most drastic measure yet passed against combinations and trusts.

They provided for an income tax, thereby placing a due share of the burdens of government upon the rich.

They made by law the first Monday in September a national holiday in honor of Labor Day.

They repealed the McKinley

Tariff Law which levied an average rate of duty of 50 per cent on all imports and substituted therefor a tariff bill which levies an average rate of only 34 per cent—a reduction of the tariff tax of nearly one third. The new tariff law places on the free list such things as bagging and ties, lumber, salt, paints of all kinds, glassware and agricultural implements, binding twine, flax, wool and many other articles so numerous for our limited space it is estimated by government experts that under the operation of the new tariff bill over two hundred millions of dollars annually will be left in the hands of the people which under the McKinley law was annually taken from them. The largest item is in the woolen schedule under the new tariff from which it is estimated that one hundred and forty millions of dollars will be saved to the people who use the products of woolen mills.

J. Schoenfeld, deputy appraiser of the New York Custom House, makes the following estimate on the amount saved to the people in the wool schedule of the new tariff bill:

1892-93, Imports of raw materials of wool	\$35,000,000
Duties paid	25,445,000
Value duty-paid	\$7,555,000
Value of domestic manufactures in the census year 1890-91:	
Woolen goods	\$135,377,000
Worsted goods	79,194,000
Hosiery and knit goods	47,770,000
Low cost knit goods	45,000,000
Carpets	6,720,000
Wool hats, etc.	3,320,000
Felt goods, brads and miscellanous	10,000,000
Manufacturers' value of domestic woolen goods	\$320,820,000
Total value of manufactures of wool	\$394,375,000
Adv. 50 per cent to cover importers' profit, expense and discounts and retailers' charges to cover profit and expense	\$197,187,500
Total cost to consumer of other operation of McKinley tariff	\$591,562,500
Exhibit B.—Cost of woolen manufactures to consumer under the tariff of 1891, based on average duties and foreign value in its exhibit A.	\$47,901,000
Imports under act of 1891 (average 45 per cent)	16,665,000
Value of foreign importations, duty paid	\$31,236,000
Value of domestic manufactures, as per above exhibit from the census	\$320,820,000
Reduced from an average rate of 100 per cent to an average rate of 45 per cent as a result of the wool manufacturers' value	\$252,184,000
Total value of manufactures of wool to consumer under operation of tariff of 1891	\$283,420,000
Balance carried in the credit of the consumer by the change to the tariff	\$108,142,500

