

CURRENCY QUESTION.
Amendments to the Carlisle Bill Which Are Virtually a Substitute Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Early this morning it was said throughout the capital building that there had been a consultation among the democratic members of the banking and currency committee on the Carlisle measure and that it was to be withdrawn from consideration by the house. There were all sorts of wild reports, which grew in number and wildness as the hours passed. Late in the evening Mr. Springer came in with a roll of paper in his hands. He went to the desk of DeWitt Warner and the two held their heads over the same desk, scanned Mr. Springer's paper and would here and there apply the pencil to it. Just before adjournment it was offered as an amendment, or rather, as amendments, to the bill under consideration. There had been a consultation, as reports said, and Mr. Carlisle participated in the consultation, though it is not certain that he was present. He was advised that the temper of the house toward the bill as it stood was bad and in its present humor the measure could not run the gauntlet. Mr. Carlisle perhaps knew this without being so informed by the committee, for he has watched the discussion of it in that body with feverish anxiety and he is not a man to fail to size up a situation. He was prepared for everything the committee informed him of, as shown by the fact that for the last three days he has been drawing up and consulting with Mr. Springer certain amendments. He appreciated the fact that the bill has been going down in the esteem of the senate ever since the discussion of it began, and indeed ever since it was brought in, without hardly an open-mouthed advocate on the committee, brought in literally on a litter. To be sure, Springer spoke for it. He had to do this as chairman of the committee. Mr. Hall of Missouri professed a friendship for it and then Mr. Springer, as chairman of the committee, had to give out time to other members of the committee, who in turn disapproved of it. No bill was ever in a worse fix before the house, and a less intelligent man than Mr. Carlisle could not help from seeing that it was to be killed. The amendments he brought in amounted to virtually a substitute for the measure. At the meeting yesterday the committee agreed to this fact. There was no opposition to it, but Mr. Culberson insisted that while he did not approve the present plan as set out in the Carlisle bill, it could be greatly improved by certain radical changes. These changes were discussed and some of them adopted. One of them was that the banks organize under the new system, but if they preferred to bank under the present system they could do so. In fact, the bill was changed so that the organized banks could exercise their own discretion in the matter of continuing as they are or coming in under the new law. But if they select to come in under the new law they must comply with its provisions, and they should close up or liquidate, as required of banks, and surrender their circulation. After this is done they can reorganize under the new law. In the Carlisle bill there is a provision requiring all banks organized under it to submit to assessment or tax to provide for safety funds as a general guaranty for all other banks. It was against this provision that the bankers fought most stoutly, and it was what the bankers said would prevent any cautious and sensible man from even going into the banking business. They said that the provision forced responsible and well managed banks to become sureties for unknown people with unknown honesty and ability. This provision was stricken out in the consultation and an amendment inserted which provides that the redemption of the bank notes of national banks shall be secured by the 5-per-cent redemption fund raised by the banks and by a lien on the general assets of the bank and by the liability of the stockholders to double the amount of their stock. The state banks feature of the bill was not interfered with but the general views of the democratic members of the committee is that there must be a provision relieving persons receiving the state bank notes from passing them. For instance, this bill lays down certain conditions to be complied with by persons who desire to open state banks before the tax on state banks as applied to them is repealed. If the conditions were not in all things complied with and the state banks should nevertheless issue their notes, individuals circulating such notes might get into trouble. The suggestion is made that an official announcement by proper authorities that a

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Want your trade. We will give you full value for your money. We will do our best to please you in every way. We try to treat all alike. We thank you for past favors and solicit a continuance of your patronage. We will sell you goods as cheap as you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. Call and see us.

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state bank had duly qualified to issue circulating notes should be a complete defense for any person circulating such notes. In the opinion of Mr. Culberson and other lawyers on the committee congress has no right to compel the national banks which were organized prior to the act of 1882 to surrender their circulations and withdraw their bonds and organize under the new law as contemplated by the unamended Carlisle bill.

Carlisle On Silver.

FULL TEXT OF HIS CELEBRATED LETTER TO MR. SHREVE OF LONDON, VA.

It is interesting on account of the statistics about the Per Capita Which is Brooding Over Texas.

Washington.—The letter written by Secretary Carlisle to a man in Virginia a few days ago is worthy of perusal by all fair-minded men who desire to know the truth in regard to the positions occupied by our public men.

Mr. A. B. Shreve, Luckett, Loudon Co., Va.: Dear Sir—Your favor of the 8th, instant is received. I do not know your object in writing, unless it be for the purpose of advising me that you propose hereafter to labor for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and call my attention to a misleading extract from a speech delivered by me some years ago. But your communication seems to require some response, and I will, therefore, state a few facts which perhaps may not have occurred to you.

You attribute the poverty which you say is staring in the face of the agricultural people of this country as well as of Europe, to the contraction of the currency, appreciation of money and the corresponding reduction of agricultural products, and the only remedy suggested by you for this alleged condition of affairs is to restore the coinage laws as they existed before 1873 and establish free and unlimited coinage of silver. I do not believe there has been any contraction of the currency in Europe since 1873, but upon this subject I am not sufficiently advised to justify me in making a very positive statement. I know, however, that there has been no contraction of the currency in this country but that on the contrary, the stock of money on hand in the United States in 1894 is much larger than it ever was in any previous year of our history, and that the amount in circulation is larger per capita than ever before except during the year 1892, when there was in circulation 14 cents per capita more than at the present time. In 1873 the total amount of money in the country, as shown by official reports, was \$74,445,610, and the per capita circulation was \$18.04. On the 1st day of November, 1894, the total amount of money in the country was \$2,240,778,808, and the money in actual circulation outside of the treasury department was \$24.27 per capita. There was in this country on the 1st day of the present month over \$38,000,000 more money than there was on the 1st day of November, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

From the organization of the government, in 1789, until 1878, a period of eighty-nine years, standard silver dollars were coined in the United States to the amount of only \$8,031,238, while from 1873 to Nov. 1st, 1894, a period of sixteen years, there were coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars, with full legal tender quality, amounting to \$421,776,428. During the same period of sixteen years there were coined \$30,937,789 30 of subsidiary silver. You will see, therefore, that during the last sixteen years the government of the United States has coined more than 500 times as many standard silver dollars as were coined during the previous period of eighty-nine years, and if the coinage of silver and its circulation among the people creates prosperity in this country should certainly have been much more prosperous since 1878 than ever before. The fact is that at the time of the legislation of 1873 there was not a silver dollar in circulation in this country, and the bullion contained in a silver dollar was worth about 3 per cent more, commercially and intrinsically, than the bullion contained in a gold dollar. The result of this was that all the silver dollars previously coined by the government had either gone out of the country or been melted and used in the arts. Congress, by the legislation of 1873 and 1874, devalued the dearer metal and not the cheaper one, and one of the reasons why it did so was that the dearer metal, silver, could not be kept in circulation at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was then, as it is now, the ratio.

Yours, very truly,
JOHN G. CARLISLE.

War On Carlisle.

IT IS BEING MADE BY WALL STREET.

Why The Bankers Hate Him.— Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Wall street has formally declared war on currency reform as proposed by Secretary Carlisle.

Wall street never took kindly to this scheme, although the main features of it were embraced in the plan adopted at Baltimore by the bankers. The Wall street people, however, seem to be entirely under the control of the national banks and to be fighting the Secretary of the Treasury in the interest of the national banks. In fact, as I have often stated in this correspondence, Wall street has very little use for Secretary Carlisle anyhow. The present Secretary of the Treasury has not made a custom of consulting Wall street on every occasion, nor has he meekly submitted to the dictation of Wall street, as his predecessors for the past 30 years have done. Nothing so much surprises thoughtful people here who are familiar with the true condition of affairs as to see Southern and Western men denouncing Secretary Carlisle for alleged leanings towards the financial principles promulgated in Wall street.

The fact is, there is no man in the United States so thoroughly hated by Wall street as Mr. Carlisle. For 30 years past it has been the custom of successive Secretaries of the Treasury to notify the financiers of Wall street well in advance of any contemplated change, suggestion or action that might affect them or their interests. Mr. Carlisle has had no communication with Wall street. He has tried to conduct the Treasury Department as a governmental institution for the benefit of all the people. He has tried to sever the relations between the Treasury Department and the banks. He has tried to make the Treasury independent of Wall street. He recommended to congress a bill that, if passed, would make the Treasury independent of Wall street, and prevent a combination of New York bankers from compelling the Government to issue bonds at their demand.

It is this hunger for bonds that is actuating the present Wall street attack upon the Carlisle currency scheme. Wall street wants more bonds, and under the present system can compel their issuance, and the owners of these bonds are opposed to having the national banking system interfered with, believing that with these bonds in their possession they can continue the national banking system indefinitely. The riders of hobbles in the South and West, who spot a good deal about Wall street control of the Treasury, ought to pay close attention to present conditions. The Secretary's hands are tied. He must maintain the credit of the Government. He must redeem greenbacks in gold when demanded. He must maintain the parity of the metals. What are the advocates of the free coinage of silver who are opposing currency reform going to do about it?

To-day the Wall street jobbers put out a report for three-fourths of an hour or so that Secretary Carlisle had resigned, thereby hoping to affect the market. Where they received this intimation I have not learned, but it is certain that the Secretary has not resigned, nor has he any intention of doing so. The Wall street bond speculators first compelled the Secretary to issue bonds, and now they are trying to compel him to maintain bonds at such a price as he desires to put on them. The Secretary very properly told some New York bankers who called upon him to-day regarding this matter that the bond transaction was closed and he had nothing further to do with it. This alleged depreciation of bonds because of the expectation of legislation on the currency is only another of the numerous Wall street schemes to scare the business element of the country and embarrass the free action of Congress. There is no doubt at all that it is the present intention of the New York money changers to prevent any currency legislation by this Congress and to force the President to call an extra session of the Republican Congress early in the summer.

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A GREAT METROPOLITAN PAPER Is Indispensable Now.

THE "TWO-A-WEEK" ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC will be sent FREE FOR ONE YEAR to any person sending before January 31, 1895, a club of three NEW yearly subscribers, with \$3 to pay for the same.

Already the clans are gathering for the fray in 1895, and 1895 will be full of interesting events. The skirmish lines will be thrown out, the maneuvering done and the plans of campaign arranged for the great contest in '96.

The remaining short session of the Democratic Congress, to be followed shortly by a Republican Congress with a Democrat in the Presidential chair will be productive of events of incalculable interest.

In fact, more politically or this will be constructed during 1895 than in any year since the foundation of the Government, and a man without a newspaper will be like a useless lump in the movements of public opinion.

You can get three new subscribers for The Redoubt by a few minutes' effort. Remember in the Republic subscribers get a paper twice-a-week for the price of a weekly—only \$1.00 a year. Try it, AT ONCE, and see how easily it can be done. If you wish a package of sample copies, write for them. Cut out this advertisement and send with your order.

Address THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES

cost no more than other makes of Jeans Pants. They look better and wear better. Every pair is warranted. Ask for them.

Stockholders' Notice

Office of Trinity, Cameron and Western Railroad Company, Cameron, Tex. Dec. 5 1894.

To the Stockholders of the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given, by order of the Board of Directors of this company passed at a meeting of said Board held this day, that the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Company is called to meet at the company's office in the Milam County Bank Building in Cameron, Texas, on Friday, the 18th day of January A. D. 1895 at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the Company's officers, electing directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other purposes as may properly come before the Stockholders.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December 1894, Attest:

M. J. Moore, Sec'y & Treas., F. M. Crawford, President.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank at Crockett, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, December, 19th 1894.

Loans and discounts	\$ 72,082.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	49,435.25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	28,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,900.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	5,800.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve)	8,677.94
Due from State Banks and bankers	4,909.99
Due from approved reserve agents	5,525.77
Cheek and cash items	1,127.70
Notes of other National Banks	930.00
Fractional paper currency, silver, and gold	32.45
Legal money reserve in bank, viz	
Specie	2,730.00
Legal-tender notes	4,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent circulation)	7,310.00
Total	172,731.60
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,984.74
National Bank notes outstanding	22,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	87,200.75
Demand certificates of deposit	60.00
Notes and bills redimpted	4,254.11
Total	172,731.60

STATE OF TEXAS, J. H. F. Moore, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1894.

J. E. DE WISE, Notary Public, Houston County, Texas.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN R. SHREVE, J. C. WOODRUFF, A. LAGOVY, Directors.

one married man.

Hengrave Hall, near Bury St Edmunds, which has been sold for \$450,000, at one time belonged to Penelope, a daughter of Earl Rivers. Of this fair aristocrat an amusing story is told. She had three sons at the same time, Sir George Trunchard, Sir John Gage and Sir William Harvey; and to keep peace between the rivals, she threatened the first aggressor with her perpetual displeasure, telling them that if they would wait she would have them all in turn—a promise which she actually performed. The gentleman first favored was Sir George Trunchard. He died shortly afterward, and it was not long before she became Lady Gage, Sir John, by whom she had nine children, died in the year 1533, and two years later his widow was led to the altar by Sir William Harvey. The lady survived all her husbands.

Bil' Mc Connell SAYS:

Spread the good news, tell it to your neighbors, talk it to your friends. We have got the pull and they are coming our way.



Never Within the History
Of our lives has our trade been better. We have beaten our own record, and it's so much satisfaction to see the people coming from all parts of **This and the Adjoining Counties**

to our store and saying: "BILL, we have often weighed you in the balances, and you have never been found wanting, the weight is always right, the measure right, and the best and most important of all is the change comes back right." It was our **Intention and Determination** when we first started in business to try and make every year the best year of our lives, and so far, we are proud to say, that we have been successful. Remember that for the

NEXT THREE WEEKS, We will give the grandest bargains ever offered in Houston county. We will first talk to you a little while about

DO And Don't.

- | | |
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| DO. | DON'T. |
| Do you pay \$1.25 cents for Dr. Warner's corsets when we sell them at 75c? | Don't pay 10c for boys suspenders when we sell them for 5c. |
| Do you pay 7c for nice dress Gingham when we sell it to you for 5c? | Don't pay 20c for mens suspenders when we sell them for 10c. |
| Do you pay 6c for yard wide domestic when we sell it for 4c? | Don't pay 45c for all wool Henrietta, 40 in. wide when we sell it at 35c. |
| Do you pay 15c for all wool flannel when we sell it for 10c? | Don't pay 7c for yard wide Sea Island domestic when we sell it for 5c. |
| Do you pay 20c for the best feather tick made when we sell it for 14c? | Don't pay 7c for cotton flannel that we sell for 5c. |
| Do you pay 20c for the best feather tick made when we sell it for 14c? | Don't pay 15c for good feather tick when we sell it for 10c. |
| Do you pay 8c for yard wide bleach when we sell it for 5c? | Don't pay 5c a dozen for safety pins when we sell 2 dozen for 5c. |
| Do you pay 6c for oil calico when we sell it for 4c? | Don't pay 5c a set for knitting needles when we sell 3 sets for 5c. |

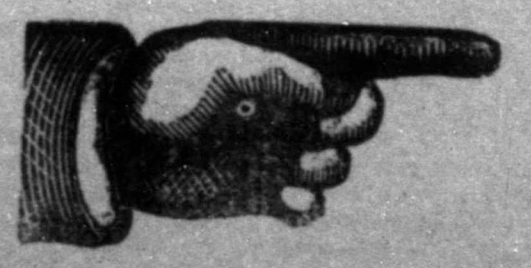
Our house is full, it is packed from floor to ceiling with all new and desirable goods and we are now unloading and if you want these goods at low down figures come while they are here.

CLOTHING! :-: CLOTHING! :-: CLOTHING!
Mens and boys overcoats, mens and boys suits, ladies cloaks, misses cloaks, smyrna rugs and in fact everything at reduced prices. Ladies coarse full stock shoes at 50c. Childrens coarse shoes at 25c, baby shoes 20c. Mens full stock brogans 75c, ladies fine Dongola Sunday shoes 90c and \$1 a pair. Mens and boys fine Sunday shoes all leather 90c and \$1 a pair. We have got a big line of shoes and prices to suit the times. We have got the best unlaundered white shirts, double linen bosom, double shoulders reinforced back and sleeves, full size and full weight for 50c.

Ladies we have just received another lot of the Osborne suitings all wool at 33c, this is our last order for this season. Another new line of cream Henrietta goods, just the thing for wedding dresses. We have sold an immense quantity of this goods for that purpose. We have received for the last time this season a big line of ladies hats, this is our eighth shipment, and if you want a nice white hat for yourself or little girl come early. Childrens suits and overcoats going regardless of price. Young ladies, young men we have a nice line of cream silk handkerchiefs plain and with initials, just the thing for the holiday trade. Ladies if you want a nice rag for Xmas we will sell it to you for less than you can get it in New York City. Ladies and misses combination suits. We are selling all of our variegated zephyr at 50c per ounce just the thing for gloves and fancy work. A full line of boys winter waiers.

Your Boy Can Buy Here as Cheap as You

and that the ignorant as well as the wise can get good weight and good measure. A car load of flour and sugar we will give you at prices that can't be undersold. SPECIAL—We are in a good humor and never contrary. And all goods must be sold before January.



THE COURIER

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

B. F. Chamberlain for drugs. Schools opened Wednesday.

D. I. Burton has a large and fine lot of syrup for sale.

The cotton shipments from Crockett will reach 15,000 bales.

The country is in better condition than it has been for years.

Cashier Moore and Frank Smith are on a trip to Mexico.

E. L. Simpson killed two meat hogs weighing 530 pounds apiece.

Dr. T. M. Sherman and A. J. McLeMore were in town New Year's day.

We hear of some new comers to Crockett who are going to open up business here.

It is reported that J. M. Dunn will return from Miss. next week with his bride.

Mrs. J. B. Ellis will continue to teach at Lovelady until expiration of contract.

In the course of a short time there will be several brick buildings to go up on the burnt row.

Merchants generally are taking stock this week and the doors of many houses are closed.

The Racket Store is said to have had a stock of nine thousand dollars.

The COURIER is under obligations to J. F. Rains for a watermelon this January 3, 1895.

R. C. Spinks finds the demand for land good and is selling some of his holdings in the county.

The First National Bank attached the stock of goods of Harrison & Long at Augusta. Assets estimated \$1450; Liabilities \$2000.

Dr. J. B. Douglas, a brother-in-law of Dr. W. J. Bever, from Mo. is on a few days' visit to Crockett. He will locate here.

Our streets have been crowded all the week. Farmers have been coming in and arranging for another year's business.

The developments in the fire inquest showed W. M. Nichols to have been a partner in the Edwards general merchandise business.

The North-bound passenger train stops at Grapeland every evening for supper. Will Totty sets a splendid table for them—in fact it looks like a wedding supper.

Bob Stokes and wife of Trinity are spending a few days with relatives. Bob says they began work on the Trinity end of the Railroad January the first.

When you go to Palestine, stop at the Commercial Hotel, if you want the best of attention, first-class accommodations and good eating.

The jury of inquest on the fire is Vince, Shivers, Prichard, Shotwell, Saxon and Murchison, Justice Ellis presiding. The evidence adduced is purely circumstantial.

The fire inquest jury concluded their labors yesterday and reported that they believed the fire to be of incendiary origin, although the evidence didn't justify them in recommending the arrest of any one.

On a recent trip to Grapeland the editor made it a point to ask every farmer he met about the condition of that class in that section. With but one exception all agreed that the farming class was in better condition than for years and nearer out of debt.

There was a round of sociables in town on Monday night, all of which were rudely disturbed or broken up by the fire. One was at Van Clark's, one at D. A. Numb's, one at Dr. C. O. Webb's and one at R. D. King's.

Call and see the new goods that have just arrived at The Furniture Store. We have reduced the prices on all our furniture and are selling cheaper than ever before. Elegant suits of furniture at cost for a short time only. New goods arriving all the time.

Just received cars. FORNEY Hay, Bran and Oats. Call for PRICES.

Remember I sell GARRETT'S SNUFF 20 cents BOTTLE. 50 LBS. SACK FLOUR 50c. My BBL. FLOUR \$2.00. EXTRA SEA ISLAND DOMESTIC at 5c. per yard is leaving the house daily. Best Y. C. Sugar 22 LBS \$1.00. Fancy EVAPORATED APPLES 12 cts. LB. And don't forget my ALL LEATHER SHOE 75 cents a pair.

R. M. ATKINSON.

Judge Williams of Galveston was here Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. E. B. Stokes of Elkhart spent a day or two in town Xmas.

Dr. Earp of Corsicana is on a visit to some friends in the city.

There are one or two more bricks to go up on Post Office street.

W. H. Edwards had an insurance of \$1700 on his stock of goods.

We hear that J. H. Rateliff and Mrs. Antie Saxton were married last week near Coltharp.

Rev. Sam M. Tenney of Longview was on a visit to relatives Xmas.

Jim Best of Dodson, the best Democrat in East Texas, was in town Monday.

As we go to press we hear of the marriage of W. M. Patton of Tadmor to Miss Flora Gause of Crockett. The couple were married by Rev. J. S. Mathis in a buggy in front of the parsonage. For want of space and time we can do more than to chronicle the event.

For rheumatism, indigestion, constipation and blood poison, read J. J. Chenault, Calhoun, Tex. writes: After all other remedies failed, two bottles of Dr. W. J. Thurnmond's Blood Syrup cured me of a bad sore leg of long standing.—Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

To the Populists: Come on with your contentions. The democrats are anxious for you to begin. There are three things, however, for you to remember: First: A good, strong cost bond must be made; second, the cases will not be tried before Judge Burnett; third, it will be tried by a jury just like any other civil action. So come on, we want to show up your crooked and dark-lantern methods of electing, besides we want to pile the cost on to you in good shape.

The young man (Nuttrel) who has been sick here for quite awhile is getting well. He is a stranger and was picked up on the road, brought to Crockett and cared for. Dr. W. C. Lipscomb has been attending him and Dick Cassidy, Charley Hassell and other good Samaritans have been nursing and waiting on him. Those who have been thus looking after the young man in his protracted illness deserve no little credit. The indications are that he will be out in a few days.

Setting at Cost. I am going to move my stock of groceries to Douglas Building on South side of square. In order to avoid moving so much, I will for ten days sell any and everything in my store for cost. Call and try me and be convinced of it. In conclusion I wish to thank those friends and patrons who have favored me in the past and to ask of them a continuance of same favors when I move to my new stand.

Respectfully, S. H. OWENS.

Fine Hogs. Gus LeGory has been in the fine stock business for years. He killed during cold Xmas some fine hogs of the Berkshire breed which weighed as follows respectively: 204, 180, 240, 240, ten months old each; 250, 240, 124 months old each; 330, 310, 380, 360, 400, 427, eighteen months old each; and one 28 months old which weighed 585 lbs.—total of all 4206 or all average of 323 lbs. each.

For Sale. Second-hand organ and a second-hand piano cheap.

Apply to W. B. PAGE.

Lost and Found. The COURIER has been handed a bunch of keys for identification. The owner can get same by calling at this office and paying for the notice.

All persons are warned to not trade for a note of date 26th, Oct. 1894 and payable January 1st, 1896 for two hundred dollars. Such note was given by me to Miss Joe Thompson with G. M. Thopson and T. B. Perry, as sureties. There is a failure in consideration of said note and I will not pay it.

W. J. MURCHISON, Lovelady, Texas.

MONK BROTHERS. SAW MILL.

Our mill is six miles east of town. Rough Lumber at Mill \$6.00 per thousand; \$8.00 per thousand delivered at Crockett.

We keep on hand all kinds of matched and dressed at figures to suit—also large supply of shingles constantly on hand at lowest figures.

Our supply of timber is large and of best quality. Give us a trial.

A Disastrous Fire.

IT SWEEPED ALL THE BUSINESS HOUSES ON ONE BLOCK.

Loss Estimated at \$25000.

The passing of the old year was signalized in Crockett by a disastrous fire which broke out in the Saddle Shop at the North-East corner of the square. It was discovered about eight o'clock at night and as early as it was had gained such headway that it was impossible with the inadequate equipments for fighting fire to do anything to stay its progress.

The alarm was given by pistol shots in rapid succession. Those reaching the ground first concur in the statement that the fire was burning briskly in attic of the Saddle Shop as well as on the outside of the building at the bottom.

When discovered it was making its appearance through the roof of the building about 30 feet from the rear and on the east side.

An immense crowd soon gathered and the best possible means organized for fighting. The building where it originated was a heavy one and half story house dry as a powder house and produced flames intensely hot. Fortunately there was very little wind blowing and a dead calm prevailed during the most of the time. It was soon discovered that it was impossible to save the roof of buildings running east and all at work exerted themselves to save the hotel and the block of buildings South of the street on which the flames were burning fiercely. At one time it was thought the hotel was gone and but for the heroic exertions of a few fearless and untrusting workers it would have done so. The awning on the East side of the Pick Wick caught and burnt for quite a while but frequent applications of water from the hotel windows prevented their total destruction.

On the South side of the street a well organized corps of workers with ladders, buckets, blankets etc did some splendid work and saved the block of buildings on that side. The buildings destroyed here over twelve years ago and occupied in part by Edwards for general merchandise and in part by Nichols for a saddle shop. The next to fall was the series of three buildings occupied by King in the Racket Store business. The next was the Zimmerman building in which Geo. Berry did a general merchandise business. Next followed the photograph gallery of Eichelberger, the restaurant of Collin Aldrich and a small house on the corner which we believe was unoccupied. This entire row was swept away within an hour and nearly the entire contents of the houses were destroyed or damaged.

Serious damage was done other buildings and stocks of goods. Craddock & Co. moved nearly their entire stock of goods to the streets, as did John Murchison, J. W. Hall and others. The hotel awning and walls were damaged no little as were the fronts of all the buildings on the South side. A conservative estimate of all the damage done to stocks of goods, buildings and losses sustained in various ways would place it at very little below \$25,000. Insurance will cover the most of it.

The origin of the fire is believed generally to be incendiary and many circumstances conjoin to sustain the view generally taken of it. At this writing an inquest is in progress and a thorough and searching investigation will be made.

Fire Incidents. Fully a thousand people were on the ground during the fire.

As is usually the case, nearly every one that came to the fire left his head at home.

Nine out of ten made for the fire at a 2-05 gate and never once thought of buckets or water.

Those working to save the hotel were greatly embarrassed in their efforts by guests blockading the stair and hallways with trunks.

The writer saw some one take an elegant parlor table at the Pick Wick and putting it on the balustrade of the stairway, turned it loose to be broken to kindling-wood on reaching the floor.

The "colored troops" as usual in a fire fought nobly and deserve great credit.

Quite a number of semi-swallow-tail-coated gentlemen were present, which went to prove that the evening sociables and soirees in progress were mercilessly broken up and demoralized.

Enough property was destroyed to buy apparatus for two fire companies.

All the buildings destroyed were within the fire limits and wooden structures. Brick buildings will likely go up in their places.

Quite a number had blistered cheeks from the hotel gallery exposure and not a few bald heads had a peach-flow suffusion.

The saddle-shop stock of goods was insured for \$2500.

The Racket Store had an insurance of \$3000.

The big building on the corner owned by J. L. Lipscomb was insured for \$450.

Berry carried ten thousand dollars insurance on the hotel and contents.

There was very light insurance on the buildings destroyed and on some none at all.

It takes water and not wind-water to extinguish a fire. Therefore hollering accomplishes but little.

A strong wind from the North would have swept the entire block of brick structures on the South.

We haven't space to mention those who distinguished themselves by their work. Quite a number deserve it.

A Lost Picture. No battlefield of the war offered the artist or photographer such a chance for a picture as that of Gettysburg when Lee made his last great effort, but neither artist nor photographer was present. Pickett's charge has been illustrated for a hundred publications, and it is the battle picture of to-day, but all the illustrations are ideal.

Twenty thousand Federal soldiers saw that advance, and it was the first and last time in war they saw anything like it.

Lee massed 15,000 of his choicest troops to drive at the Federal center. That center was Cemetery Hill and held by Hancock. It was manfully speaking, an impregnable position. The crest of the ridge was covered with artillery, which had a plunging fire, and the stone walls and stone piles lower down offered the infantry perfect shelter.

No more than 15,000 men could be massed for the assault and they would be exposed to round shot, shell, grape and canister before coming within range of the musketry. When the terrific cannonade began, everybody knew that it was the preface to a grand move but it was also the idea that the Confederate Army would move at once. When the awful din suddenly ceased and the living wedge was seen in motion, thousands of Federal soldiers leaped to their feet to view the spectacle. Pickett's Virginians were the wedge. The brigade on either flank were simply to protect his flanks as he drove straight ahead. The Confederate front was a mile across, the length of the solid column nearly three.

It moved right into open ground flag flying, bands playing and the drums giving the step.

"Is it a review? Is it a parade? What are they going to do?"

A thousand men asked the question, but no one could answer. It was not until our artillery opened fire above us that we realized what the movement signified. We were below the smoke and had a clear view. It was a cruel sight to see round shot and shell plow into that solid column, but it was grand to see the men close up right and left and catch step and move on again. They were marching at common time, under the hottest kind of fire and they did not change to "quick" until they came within range of grape and canister. It seemed as if every man must be swept from the face of the earth before we fired a musket but they suddenly rushed forward with cheers, and then our smoke shut them out of sight. They were blundered and pounded, that wedge never halted until it had driven itself through our first line and shouted for victory. Then it was assailed on three sides and checked and driven back—no, not driven back, but killed, wounded, slaughtered. Some of the wounded were hit three or four times, some of the dead five or six times. There was no one left to go ahead, no one left to fall back. Farther down the slope the Virginians re-formed and tried it again and again, but each effort was a failure. They could die, but they could not pierce our center.

And the sight which met our eyes as the remnants fell back and the smoke lifted would have made a picture of world-wide fame to the artist on the spot. There were more dead and wounded on that front than elsewhere during the war. There was more of battle wreck than on the whole field at Antietam. Dead and wounded men, muskets, bayonets, haversacks, canteens, blankets—the outfit of an army corps, with the exception of wagons and provisions, was huddled together on that narrow space. The dead were horribly mutilated. The wounded died as they raised their heads and held out canteens to their parched lips. Of the hundreds of prisoners over half were wounded. As they were gathered in and passed to the rear some cursed, some wept; all had the haggard look and wild eyes of a man who has faced death without hope of escape. The wounded of a battle shout and groan and wail out. On this field the wounded were silent, so strangely silent that we hesitated to approach them. They had walked in the shadow of death and lost their speech. For a mile and a half the ground was so covered that a wagon crossing must have whirled its wheels over human bodies. It was a blood spot on the landscape, the hell spot of a battle which decided the fate of the war.

Do Not Fail

To remember that we are fortified with one of the nearest stocks of family groceries in Crockett. All fresh and new, bought for the cash at hard times prices and are not to be under sold by any house in Crockett. Will pay the highest possible prices for country produce. Give me a call, free delivery to all parts of the city.

Very Respect. S. H. OWENS. Assisted by W. H. KENT.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you Bilious, Constipated or troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and between the Shoulders, Chills and Fever, &c. If you have any of these symptoms, your Liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your Liver does not act properly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It has no equal as a Liver Medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at—J. G. Haring.

It is generally the impression that men who sell on a credit can't sell goods for cash as cheap as the cash men can, but, on the contrary, I take it for granted that men who sell on time make a good profit through the spring and summer months and when the fall and cash season opens they can afford to

For cash than any cash house can and I am determined to put goods down to the lowest cash figures and will sell any of my credit customers or any other good man at cash prices on 30 days time as that is considered cash. I have on hand and to arrive a fine stock of goods bought in New York at the

lowest possible figure

Consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes also a fine stock of Groceries and also a fine lot of Hardware and Crockery and a fine stock of Trunks that I offer to the public at the lowest cash figure and make a specialty of fine Cook Stoves and Heaters, Cane Mills and Evaporators; in fact everything that the

Farmer Needs

And it will be to the interest of the public in general to give me a call before buying elsewhere. I do not intend to be undersold and will buy your cotton and cotton seed and give the highest cash price for same. Will sell goods at the following

Low prices

25yds round thread stripes for \$1.00; 25yds Calico for \$1.00; 20yds Bleach Domestic (yard wide) for \$1.00; 5 lbs of Coffee for \$1.00; Best Family Flour \$2.50; per barrel. All other goods in proportion. Call and see me and I will prove the above to be a fact.

Yours truly, J. W. HAIL.

Cure your catarrh for \$1. One bottle of Dr. W. J. Thurnmond's Catarrh Cure will cure 90 cases out of 100. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

Parties having my wasters, dishes and buckets: Especially one extra large waiter will inform me or return same. Oysters and good table.

Colin Aldrich Restaurant.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year

Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Weekly, 1 a Year

The Sunday Sun.

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world

Price 5c a copy. By mail, \$2 a year

Address THE SUN, New York.



Do Not Fail

To remember that we are fortified with one of the nearest stocks of family groceries in Crockett.

All fresh and new, bought for the cash at hard times prices and are not to be under sold by any house in Crockett.

Will pay the highest possible prices for country produce. Give me a call, free delivery to all parts of the city.

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Are you Bilious, Constipated or troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and between the Shoulders, Chills and Fever, &c. If you have any of these symptoms, your Liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your Liver does not act properly.

Herbine will cure any disorder of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It has no equal as a Liver Medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at—J. G. Haring.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles will cure—headache, dizziness, loss of sleep, nervousness, and all the ailments of a weak and nervous system.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 5c stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

Address: CHAS. CO. WALTHAM, MD.

For sale by Smith & French, Crockett

For sale by B. F. Chamberlain, Crockett

We Are Too Busy To Advertise. RACKET STORE.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

I have and will always keep on hand a first-class supply of all kinds of ROUGH, DRESSED and MATCHED LUMBER at prices to suit the times.

Also FIRST-CLASS, HEART, FULL-DIMENSION SHINGLES at low figures.

J. H. RATCLIFF, Ratcliff, P. O. Houston County.

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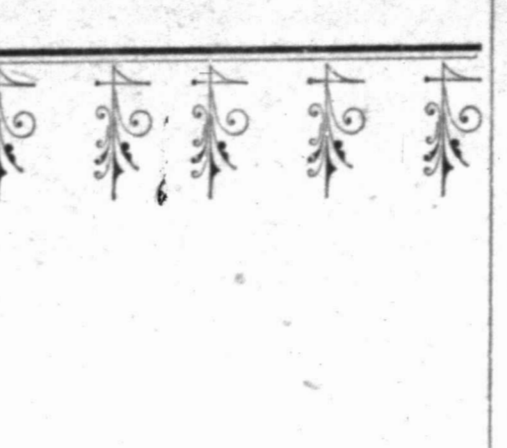
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Down With High prices



Sell - Goods - Cheaper

For cash than any cash house can and I am determined to put goods down to the lowest cash figures and will sell any of my credit customers or any other good man at cash prices on 30 days time as that is considered cash.

I have on hand and to arrive a fine stock of goods bought in New York at the

lowest possible figure

Consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes also a fine stock of Groceries and also a fine lot of Hardware and Crockery and a fine stock of Trunks that I offer to the public at the lowest cash figure and make a specialty of fine Cook Stoves and Heaters, Cane Mills and Evaporators; in fact everything that the

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And it will be to the interest of the public in general to give me a call before buying elsewhere. I do not intend to be undersold and will buy your cotton and cotton seed and give the highest cash price for same. Will sell goods at the following

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P. P. P. Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

FACTS!

We sell goods cheap 8 months in a year on a credit and now for 4 months let us show you what we can do FOR CASH.

We will have a nice, well selected stock and let us show you LOW PRICES THAT MEAN SOMETHING.

There is nothing in a low price unless the quality is to back it.

You will find them honest, servicable and reliable. With that knowledge in your mind we shall make you LOW PRICES THAT MEAN SOMETHING.

We want everybody to examine our stock on its merits as a collection of strictly first-class goods.

Always ready to please you, we are yours truly,

JNO. MURCHISON & SON.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Rheumal from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-Bone Stiles, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Bleasish Cure ever known. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain, Druggist, Crockett Texas.

To Build Up Your System and restore Your Strength

Invigorate your Liver and Purify Your Blood

CURRENCY QUESTION. Amendments to the Carlisle Bill Which Are Virtually a Substitute Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Early this morning it was said throughout the capitol building that there had been a consultation among the democratic members of the banking and currency committee on the Carlisle measure and that it was to be withdrawn from consideration by the house.

There were all sorts of wild reports, which grew in number and wildness as the hours passed. Late in the evening Mr. Springer came in with a roll of paper in his hands. He went to the desk of DeWitt Warner and the two held their heads over the same desk, scanned Mr. Springer's paper and would here and there apply the pencil to it.

Just before adjournment it was offered as an amendment, or rather, as amendments, to the bill under consideration. There had been a consultation, as reports said, and Mr. Carlisle participated in the consultation, though it is not certain that he was present.

He was advised that the temper of the house toward the bill as it stood was bad and in its present humor the measure could not run the gamut. Mr. Carlisle perhaps knew this without being so informed by the committee, for he has watched the discussion of it in that body with feverish anxiety and he is not a man to fail to size up a situation.

He was prepared for everything the committee informed him of, as shown by the fact that for the last three days he has been drawing up and consulting with Mr. Springer certain amendments. He appreciated the fact that the bill has been going down in the esteem of the senate ever since the discussion of it began, and indeed ever since it was brought in, without hardly an open-mouthed advocate on the committee, brought in literally on a litter.

To be sure, Springer spoke for it. He had to do this as chairman of the committee. Mr. Hall of Missouri professed a friendship for it and then Mr. Springer, as chairman of the committee, had to give out time to other members of the committee, who in turn disapproved of it. No bill was ever in a worse fix before the house, and a less intelligent man than Mr. Carlisle could not help from seeing that it was to be killed.

The amendments he brought in amounted to virtually a substitute for the measure. At the meeting yesterday the committee agreed to this fact. There was no opposition to it, but Mr. Culberson insisted that while he did not approve the present plan as set out in the Carlisle bill, it could be greatly improved by certain radical changes.

These changes were discussed and some of them adopted. One of them was that the banks organize under the new system, but if they preferred to bank under the present system they could do so. In fact, the bill was changed so that the organized banks could exercise their own discretion in the matter of continuing as they are or coming in under the new law.

But if they elect to come in under the new law they must comply with its provisions, and they should close up or liquidate, as required of banks, and surrender their circulation. After this is done they can reorganize under the new law. In the Carlisle bill there is a provision requiring all banks organized under it to submit to assessment or tax to provide for safety funds as a general guaranty for all other banks.

It was against this provision that the bankers fought most stoutly, and it was what the bankers said would prevent any cautious and sensible man from even going into the banking business. They said that the provision forced responsible and well managed banks to become sureties for unknown people with unknown honesty and ability.

Smith & French.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINE'S, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Want your trade. We will give you full value for your money. We will do our best to please you in every way. We try to treat all alike. We thank you for past favors and solicit a continuance of your patronage. We will sell you goods as cheap as you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. Call and see us.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, BRUSHES, ARTIST'S PAINTS.

Smith & French.

state bank had duly qualified to issue circulating notes should be a complete defense for any person circulating such notes. In the opinion of Mr. Culberson and other lawyers on the committee congress has no right to compel the national banks which were organized prior to the act of 1882 to surrender their circulations and withdraw their bonds and organize under the new law as contemplated by the unamended Carlisle bill.

Carlisle On Silver.

FULL TEXT OF HIS CELEBRATED LETTER TO MR. SHREVE OF LONDON, VA.

It is interesting on Account of the Statistics About the Per Capita Which is Brooding Over Texas.

Washington.—The letter written by Secretary Carlisle to a man in Virginia a few days ago is worthy of perusal by all fair-minded men who desire to know the truth in regard to the positions occupied by our public men.

"Mr. A. B. Shreve, Lucketts, Loudoun Co., Va.: Dear Sir—Your favor of the 8th instant is received. I do not know your object in writing, unless it be for the purpose of advising me that you propose hereafter to labor for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and call my attention to a misleading extract from a speech delivered by me some years ago. But your communication seems to require some response, and I will, therefore, state a few facts which perhaps may not have occurred to you.

"You attribute the poverty which you say is staring in the face of the agricultural people of this country as well as of Europe, to the contraction of the currency, appreciation of money and the corresponding reduction of agricultural products, and the only remedy suggested by you for this alleged condition of affairs is to restore the coinage laws as they existed before 1873 and establish free and unlimited coinage of silver. I do not believe there has been any contraction of the currency in Europe since 1873, but upon this subject I am not sufficiently advised to justify me in making a very positive statement. I know, however, that there has been no contraction of the currency in this country but that on the contrary, the stock of money on hand in the United States in 1894 is much larger than it ever was in any previous year of our history, and that the amount in circulation is larger per capita than ever before except during the year 1892 when there were in circulation 14 cents per capita more than at the present time. In 1873 the total amount of money in the country, as shown by official reports, was \$774,445,610, and the per capita circulation was \$18.04. On the 1st day of November, 1894, the total amount of money in the country was \$2,240,733,908, and the money in actual circulation outside of the treasury department was \$24.27 per capita. There was in this country on the 1st day of the present month over \$28,000,000 more money than there was on the 1st day of November, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

"From the organization of the government, in 1789, until 1878, a period of eighty-nine years, standard silver dollars were coined in the United States to the amount of only \$8,031,238, while from 1878 to Nov. 1st, 1894, a period of sixteen years there were coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars, with full legal tender quality, amounting to \$421,776,428. During the same period of sixteen years there were coined \$30,937,789 30 of subsidiary silver. You will see, therefore, that during the last sixteen years the government of the United States has coined more than 500 times as many standard silver dollars as were coined during the previous period of eighty-nine years, and if the coinage of silver and its circulation among the people creates prosperity in this country should certainly have been much more prosperous since 1878 than ever before. The fact is that at the time of the legislation of 1873 there was not a silver dollar in circulation in this country, and the bullion contained in a silver dollar was worth about 3 per cent more, commercially and intrinsically, than the bullion contained in a gold dollar. The result of this was that all the silver dollars previously coined by the government had either gone out of the country or been melted and used in the arts. Congress, by the legislation of 1873 and 1874, demoted the dearer metal and not the cheaper one, and one of the reasons why it did so was that the dearer metal, silver, could not be kept in circulation at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was then, as it is now, the ratio.

Yours, very truly, JOHN G. CARLISLE."

War On Carlisle.

IT IS BEING MADE BY WALL STREET.

Why The Bankers Hate Him.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Wall street has formally declared war on currency reform as proposed by Secretary Carlisle.

Wall street never took kindly to this scheme, although the main features of it were embraced in the plan adopted at Baltimore by the bankers. The Wall street people, however, seem to be entirely under the control of the national banks and to be fighting the Secretary of the Treasury in the interest of the national banks. In fact, as I have often stated in this correspondence, Wall street has very little use for Secretary Carlisle anyhow. The present Secretary of the Treasury has not made a custom of consulting Wall street on every occasion, nor has he meekly submitted to the dictation of Wall street, as his predecessors for the past 30 years have done. Nothing so much surprises thoughtful people here who are familiar with the true condition of affairs as to see Southern and Western men denouncing Secretary Carlisle for alleged leanings towards the financial principles promulgated in Wall street.

The fact is, there is no man in the United States so thoroughly hated by Wall street as Mr. Carlisle. For 30 years past it has been the custom of successive Secretaries of the Treasury to notify the financiers of Wall street well in advance of any contemplated change, suggestion or action that might affect them or their interests. Mr. Carlisle has had no communication with Wall street. He has tried to conduct the Treasury Department as a governmental institution for the benefit of all the people. He has tried to sever the relations between the Treasury Department and the banks. He has tried to make the Treasury independent of Wall street. He recommended to congress a bill that, if passed, would make the Treasury independent of Wall street, and prevent a combination of New York bankers from compelling the Government to issue bonds at their demand.

It is this hunger for bonds that is actuating the present Wall street attack upon the Carlisle currency scheme. Wall street wants more bonds, and under the present system can compel their issuance, and the owners of these bonds are opposed to having the national banking system interfered with, believing that with these bonds in their possession they can continue the national banking system indefinitely. The riders of hobbies in the South and West, who spout a good deal about Wall street control of the Treasury, ought to pay close attention to present conditions. The Secretary's hands are tied. He must maintain the credit of the Government. He must redeem greenbacks in gold when demanded. He must maintain the parity of the metals. What are the advocates of the free coinage of silver who are opposing currency reform going to do about it?

To-day the Wall street jobbers put out a report for three-fourths of an hour or so that Secretary Carlisle had resigned, thereby hoping to affect the market. Where they received this intimation I have not learned, but it is certain that the Secretary has not resigned, nor has he any intention of doing so. The Wall street bond speculators first compelled the Secretary to issue bonds, and now they are trying to compel him to maintain bonds at such a price as he y desire to put on them. The Secretary very properly told some New York bankers who called upon him to-day regarding this matter that the bond transaction was closed and he had nothing further to do with it. This alleged depreciation of bonds because of the expectation of legislation on currency is only another of the numerous Wall street schemes to scare the business element of the country and embarrass the free action of Congress. There is no doubt at all that it is the present intention of the New York money changers to prevent any currency legislation by this Congress and to force the President to call an extra session of the Republican Congress early in the summer.

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Special Offer to Readers of This Paper.

A GREAT METROPOLITAN PAPER

Is Indispensable Now.

THE "TWICE-A-WEEK" ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC will be sent FREE FOR ONE YEAR to any person sending before January 31, 1895, a club of three NEW yearly subscribers, with \$3 to pay for the same.

Already the clans are gathering for the fray in 1896, and 1895 will be full of interesting events. The skirmish lines will be thrown out, the maneuvering done and the plans of campaign arranged for the great contest in '96.

The remaining short session of the Democratic Congress, to be followed shortly by a Republican Congress with a Democrat in the Presidential chair will be productive of events of incalculable interest.

In fact, more politically or this will be constructed during 1895 than in any year since the foundation of the Government, and a man without a newspaper will be like a useless lamp in the movements of public opinion.

You can get three new subscribers for The Republic by a few minutes' effort. Remember in The Republic subscribers get a paper twice-a-week for the price of a weekly—only \$1.00 a year. Try it, AT ONCE, and see how easily it can be done. If you wish a package of sample copies, write for them. Cut out this advertisement and send with your order.

Address THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

"THE BUCKSKIN BREECHERS" cost no more than other makes of Jeans Pants. They look better and wear better. Every pair is warranted. Ask for them.

Stockholders' Notice.

Office of Trinity, Cameron and Western Railroad Company. Cameron, Tex. Dec. 5 1894.

To the Stockholders of the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Company. Notice is hereby given, by order of the Board of Directors of this company passed at a meeting of said Board held this day, that the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Company is called to meet at the company's office in the Milan County Bank Building in Cameron, Texas, on Friday, the 18th day of January A. D. 1895 at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the Company's officers, electing directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year and for such other purposes as may properly come before the Stockholders.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December 1894. Attest: M. J. Moore, F. M. Crawford, Sec'y & Treas., President.

REPORT.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank at Crockett, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, December, 19th 1894.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, National Bank notes, etc.

STATE OF TEXAS. I, J. H. MOORE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. MOORE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1894. J. K. DOWNES, Notary Public, Houston County, Texas.

Correct—Attest: JOHN G. SMITH, A. C. WATSON, J. LAGOPY, Directors.

Hongrave Hall, near Bury St Edmunds, which has been sold for over \$450,000, at one time belonged to Penelope, a daughter of Earl Rivers. Of this fair aristocrat an amusing story is told. She had three suitors at the same time, Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage and Sir William Hervey; and to keep peace between the rivals, she threatened the first aggressor with her perpetual displeasure, telling them that if they would wait she would have them all in turn—a promise which she actually performed. The gentleman first favored was Sir George Trenchard. He died shortly afterward, and it was not long before she became Lady Gage. Sir John, by whom she had nine children, died in the year 1633, and two years later his widow was led to the altar by Sir William Hervey. The lady survived all her husbands.

Bil' Mc Connell SAYS:

Spread the good news, tell it to your neighbors, talk it to your friends. We have got the pull and they are coming our way.



Never Within the History

Of our lives has our trade been better. We have beaten our own record, and it's so much satisfaction to see the people coming from all parts of

This and the Adjoining Counties

to our store and saying: "BILL, we have often weighed you in the balances, and you have never been found wanting, the weight is always right, the measure right, and the best and most important of all is the change comes back right." It was our

Intention and Determination

when we first started in business to try and make every year the best year of our lives, and so far, we are proud to say, that we have been successful. Remember that for the

NEXT THREE WEEKS,

We will give the grandest bargains ever offered in Houston county. We will first talk to you a little while about

DO And Don't.

DO.

DON'T.

- List of items and prices: Do you pay \$1.25 cents for Dr. Warners corsets when we sell them at 75c. Do you pay 75c for nice dress Gingham when we sell it to you for 50c. Do you pay 60c for yard wide domestic when we sell it for 40c? Do you pay 15c for the best feather tick made, when we sell it for 10c? Do you pay 20c for all wool flannel when we sell it for 10c? Do you pay 10c for ladies black hose when we sell them for 7 1/2c? Do you pay 8c for yard wide bleached when we sell it for 5c? Do you pay 6c for oil calico when we sell it for 4c? Don't pay 10c for boys suspenders when we sell them for 5c. Don't pay 20c for mens suspenders when we sell them for 10c. Don't pay 45c for all wool Henrietta, 40 in. wide when we sell it at 33c. Don't pay 7c for yard wide Sea Island domestic when we sell it for 5c. Don't pay 7c for cotton flannel that we sell for 5c. Don't pay 15c for good feather tick when we sell it for 10c. Don't pay 5c a dozen for safety pins when we sell 2 dozen for 5c. Don't pay 5c a set for knitting needles when we sell 3 sets for 5c.

Our house is full, it is packed from floor to ceiling with all new and desirable goods and we are now unloading and if you want these goods at low down figures come while they are here.

CLOTHING! :-: CLOTHING! :-: CLOTHING!

Mens and boys overcoats, mens and boys suits, ladies cloaks, misses cloaks, smyrna rugs and in fact everything at reduced prices. Ladies coarse full stock shoes at 50c. Childrens coarse shoes at 25c, baby shoes 20c. Mens full stock brogans 75c, ladies fine Dongola Sunday shoes 90c and \$1 a pair. Mens and boys fine Sunday shoes all leather 90c and \$1 a pair. We have got a big line of shoes and prices to suit the times. We have got the best unlaundered white shirts, double linen bosom, double shoulders reinforced back and sleeves, full size and full weight for 50c.

Ladies we have just received another lot of the Osborne suitings all wool at 33c. this is our last order for this season. Another new line of cream Henrietta goods, just the thing for wedding dresses. We have sold an immense quantity of this goods for that purpose. We have received for the last time this season a big lot of ladies hats, this is our eighth shipment, and if you want a nice white hat for yourself or little girl come early. Childrens suits and overcoats going regardless of price. Young ladies, young men we have a nice line of cream silk handkerchiefs plain and with initials, just the thing for the holiday trade. Ladies if you want a nice rug for Xmas we will sell it to you for less than you can get it in New York City. Ladies and misses combination suits. We are selling all of our variegated zephyr at 50c per ounce just the thing for gloves and fancy work. A full line of boys winter waists.

Your Boy Can Buy Here as Cheap as You

and that the ignorant as well as the wise can get good weight and good measure.

A car load of flour and sugar we will give you at prices that can't be undersold.

SPECIAL—We are in a good humor and never contrary. And all goods must be sold before January.



STAINLESS - UNFADING.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

B. F. Chamberlain for drugs. Schools opened Wednesday.

D. I. Barton has a large and fine lot of syrup for sale.

The cotton shipments from Crockett will reach 15,000 bales. The country is in better condition than it has been for years.

Cashier Moore and Frank Smith are on a trip to Mexico.

E. L. Simpson killed two meat hogs weighing 530 pounds apiece.

Dr. T. M. Sherman and A. J. McElmore were in town New Year's day.

We hear of some new comers to Crockett who are going to open up business here.

It is reported that J. M. Dunn will return from Miss. next week with his bride.

Mrs. J. B. Ellis will continue to teach at Lovelady until expiration of contract.

In the course of a short time there will be several brick buildings to go up on the burnt row.

Merchants generally are taking stock this week and the doors of many houses are closed.

The Racket Store is said to have had a stock of nine thousand dollars.

The COURIER is under obligations to J. F. Bains for a watermelon this January 2, 1895.

R. C. Spinks finds the demand for land good and is selling some of his holdings in the county.

The First National Bank attached the stock of goods of Harrison & Long at Augusta. Assets estimated \$1450; Liabilities \$2000.

Dr. J. B. Douglas, a brother in law of Dr. W. J. Bever, from Mo. is on a few days' visit to Crockett. He will locate here.

Our streets have been crowded all the week. Farmers have been coming in and arranging for another year's business.

The developments in the fire inquest showed W. M. Nichols to have been a partner in the Edwards general merchandise business.

The North-bound passenger train stops at Grapeland every evening for supper. Will Tutty sets a splendid table for them—in fact it looks like a wedding supper.

Bob Stokes and wife of Trinity are spending a few days with relatives. Bob says they began work on the Trinity end of the Railroad January the first.

When you go to Palestine, stop at the Commercial Hotel, if you want the best of attention, first-class accommodations and good eating.

The jury of inquest on the fire in Vince, Shivers, Pritchard, Shotwell, Saxon and Murchison, Justice Ellis presiding. The evidence adduced is purely circumstantial.

The fire inquest jury concluded their labors yesterday and reported that they believed the fire to be of incendiary origin, although the evidence didn't justify them in recommending the arrest of any one.

On a recent trip to Grapeland the editor made it a point to ask every farmer he met about the condition of that class in that section. With but one exception all agreed that the farming class was in better condition than for years and nearer out of debt.

There was a round of societies in town on Monday night, all of which were rudely disturbed or broken up by the fire. One was at Van Clark's, one at D. A. Nunn's, one at Dr. C. O. Webb's and one at R. D. King's.

Call and see the new goods that have just arrived at The Furniture Store. We have reduced the prices on all our furniture and are selling cheaper than ever before. Elegant suits of furniture at cost for a short time only. New goods arriving all the time.

Just received cars. FORNEY Hay, Bran and Oats. Call for PRICES.

Remember I sell GARRETTS SNUFF 20 cents BOTTLE. 50 LBS. SACK FLOUR 50c. My BBL. FLOUR \$2.00. EXTRA SEA ISLAND DOMESTIC at 5c. yard is leaving the house daily. Best Y. C. Sugar 22 LBS \$1.00. Fancy EVAPORATED APPLES 12 cts. LB. And don't forget my ALL LEATHER SHOE 75 cents a pair.

R. M. ATKINSON.

MONK BROTHERS. SAW MILL.

Our mill is six miles east of town. Rough Lumber at Mill \$6.00 per thousand; \$8.00 per thousand delivered at Crockett.

We keep on hand all kinds of matched and dressed at figures to suit—also large supply of shingles constantly on hand at lowest figures.

Our supply of timber is large and of best quality. Give us a trial.

W. J. MURCHISON. Lovelady, Texas.

Fire Hogs.

Gus LeGory has been in the fine stock business for years. He killed during cold spell Xmas some fine hogs of the Berkshire breed which weighed as follows respectively: 204, 180, 240, 240, ten months old each; 250, 240, 124 months old each; 390, 310, 380, 390, 400, 427, eighteen months old each; and one 28 months old which weighed 585 lbs.—total of all 4200 or all average of 323 lbs each.

For Sale. Second-hand organ and a second-hand piano cheap. Apply to W. B. Page.

Lost And Found.

The COURIER has been handed a bunch of keys for identification. The owner can get same by calling at this office and paying for the notice.

All persons are warned to not trade for a note of date 26th, Oct. 1894 and payable January 1st, 1896 for two hundred dollars. Such note was given by me to Miss Joe Thompson with G. M. Thopsom and T. B. Perry, as sureties. There is a failure in consideration of said note and I will not pay it. W. J. Murchison.

Lovelady, Texas.

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Judge. Williams of Galveston was here Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. E. B. Stokes of Elkhart spent a day or two in town Xmas.

Dr. Earp of Corsicana is on a visit to some friends in the city.

There are one or two more bricks to go up on Post Office street.

W. H. Edwards had an insurance of \$1700 on his stock of goods.

We hear that J. H. Ratcliff and Mrs. Autie Saxton were married last week near Coltharp.

Rev. Sam M Tenney of Longview was on a visit to relatives Xmas.

Jim Best of Dodson, the best Democrat in East Texas, was in town Monday.

As we go to press we hear of the marriage of W. M. Patton of Tadmor to Miss Flora Gause of Crockett. The couple were married by Rev. J. S. Mathis in a buggy in front of the parsonage. For want of space and time we can do more than to chronicle the event.

For rheumatism, indigestion, constipation and blood poison, read: J. J. Chamberlain, Calhoun, Tex. writes: After all other remedies failed, two bottles of Dr. W. J. Thurmmond's Blood Syrup cured me of a bad sore leg of long standing—Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

To THE POPULISTS: Come on with your contests. The democrats are anxious for you to begin. There are three things, however, for you to remember: First: A good, strong cast bond must be made; second, the cases will not be tried before Judge Burnett; third, it will be tried by a jury just like any other civil action. So come on, we want to show up your crooked and dark-lantern methods of electing, besides we want to pile the cost on to you in good shape.

The young man (Nuttall) who has been sick here for quite awhile is getting well. He is a stranger and was picked up on the road, brought to Crockett and cared for. Dr. W. C. Lipscomb has been attending him and Dick Cassidy, Charley Hassell and other good Samaritans have been nursing and waiting on him. Those who have been thus looking after the young man in his protracted illness deserve no little credit. The indications are that he will be out in a few days.

I am going to move my stock of groceries to Douglas Building on South side of square. In order to avoid moving so much, I will for ten days sell any and everything in my store for cost. Call and try me and be convinced of it. In conclusion I wish to thank those friends and patrons who have favored me in the past and to ask of them a continuance of same favors when I move to my new stand. Respectfully, S. H. OWENS.

Fire Incidents.

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As is usually the case, nearly every one that came to the fire left his head at home.

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"Is it a review? Is it a parade? What are they going to do?"

A thousand men asked the question, but no one could answer. It was not until our artillery opened fire above us that we realized what the movement signified. We were below the smoke and had a clear view. It was a cruel sight to see round shot and shell plow into that solid column, but it was grand to see the men close up right and left and catch step and move on again. They were marching at common time," under the hottest kind of a fire and they did not change to "quick" until they came within range of grape and canister. It seemed as if every man must be swept from the face of the earth before we fired a musket but they suddenly rushed forward with cheers, and then our smoke shut them out of sight. Battered and blunted and pounded, that wedge never halted until it had driven itself through our first line, and snouted for victory. Then it was assailed on three sides and checked and driven back—no, not driven back, but killed, wounded, slaughtered. Some of the wounded were hit three or four times, some of the dead five or six times. There was no one left to go ahead, no one left to fall back. Farther down the slope the Virginians re-formed and tried it again and again, but each effort was a failure. They could die, but they could not pierce our center.

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Very Respectfully, S. H. OWENS. Assisted by W. H. KENT.

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Are you Bilious, Constipated or troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and between the Shoulders, Chills and Fever, &c. If you have any of these symptoms, your Liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your Liver does not act properly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It has no equal as a Liver Medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at—J. G. Haring.

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A Disastrous Fire.

IT SWEEPED ALL THE BUSINESS HOUSES ON ONE BLOCK.

Loss Estimated at \$25000.

The passing of the old year was signalized in Crockett by a disastrous fire which broke out in the Saddle Shop at the North-East corner of the square. It was discovered about eight o'clock at night and as early as it was had gained such headway that it was impossible with the inadequate equipments for fighting fire to do anything to stay its progress.

The alarm was given by pistol shots in rapid succession. Those reaching the ground first concur in the statement that the fire was burning briskly in attic of the Saddle Shop as well as on the outside of the building at the bottom. When discovered it was making its appearance through the roof of the building about 30 feet from the rear and on the east side.

An immense crowd soon gathered and the best possible means organized for fighting. The building where it originated was a heavy one and half story house, dry as a powder house and produced flames intensely hot. Fortunately there was very little wind blowing and a dead calm prevailed during the most of the time. It was soon discovered that it was impossible to save the row of buildings running east and all at work exerted themselves to save the hotel and the block of buildings South of the street on which the flames were burning furiously. At one time it was thought the hotel was gone and but for the heroic exertions of a few fearless and untiring workers it would have done so. The awning on the East side of the Pick Wick caught and burnt for quite a while but frequent applications of water from the hotel windows prevented their total destruction.

On the South side of the street a well organized corps of workers with ladders, buckets, blankets etc did some splendid work and saved the block of buildings on that side. The buildings destroyed were the double house on the corner built over twelve years ago and occupied in part by Edwards for general merchandise and in part by Nichols for a saddle shop. The next to fall was the series of three buildings occupied by King in the Racket Store business. The next was the Zimmerman building in which Geo. Berry did a general merchandise business. Next followed the photograph gallery of Eichelberger, the restaurant of Collin Aldrich and a small house on the corner which we believe was unoccupied. This entire row was swept away within an hour and nearly the entire contents of the houses were destroyed or damaged.

Serious damage was done other buildings and stocks of goods. Craddock & Co. moved nearly their entire stock of goods to the streets, as did John Murchison, J. W. Hall and others. The hotel awning and walls were damaged no little as were the fronts of all the buildings on the South side. A conservative estimate of all the damage done to stocks of goods, buildings and losses sustained in various ways would place it at very little below \$25,000. Insurance will cover the most of it.

The origin of the fire is believed generally to be incendiary and many circumstances conjoin to sustain the view generally taken of it. At this writing an inquest is in progress and a thorough and searching investigation will be made.

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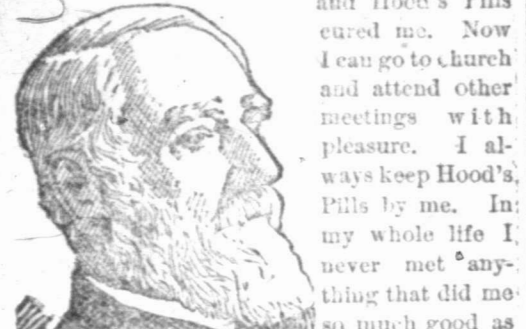
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Do Not Fail.

Pains in the Back

"I had been afflicted for several years with what the doctor called Diabetes, and suffered terribly. The pain in my back was agonizing in the extreme. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I never feel any more of it. I was once foolish enough to believe in a doctor who claimed to have something superior to Hood's, and took another medicine. If I had thrown my dollar in the street, I would have been a gain."



Mr. John Brantford Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn by no other." I was once foolish enough to believe in a doctor who claimed to have something superior to Hood's, and took another medicine. If I had thrown my dollar in the street, I would have been a gain."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best for restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Cole's New Domestic Coffee Berry



Small Military Force. The United States have not a particularly large military establishment. In fact, it is regarded as meager for such an extensive territory. It is not that they have many posts from which the sun is saluted at morning and evening. Still it costs the government \$20,000 annually for ammunition for the various posts. The government figures out the expense at \$2.70 for each of the 365 days in the year.

Three deaths in London from chloroform administered by physicians are reported in a single week. In these cases the chloroform was used in the usual manner. There is no doubt that chloroform is peculiarly full of risk in all conditions in which respiration is hampered by fluid in the throat, and in large quantities it is said to be an anesthetic. It is reported for the various operations performed in such cases.

A Skeleton Found. The skeleton of a man with a rusty pair of handcuffs clasped about his wrists was found in the creek country of the Indian territory by a deputy sheriff at the age of 35. The bones of the skeleton were broken and strewn about, evidently by wild animals. The gruesome relic apparently belonged to some one who had escaped from his guards only to perish in the woods.

A butterfly, which was found in a large oak in the mountains of California, and which is believed to have lived thousands of years, since the close of one of the later geological periods, is now in the hands of a collector. It was found in a cave, and is the only living representative of its species in existence.

Hammer. The French astronomer, remarks that our planet, if it were as near to the sun as it is to the moon, would be under the influence of the solar surface, which is composed of a stratum of luminous dust that floats upon an ocean of very dense gas.

It is estimated that about \$10,000,000 has been invested in coffee-houses as an antidote of the saloon in England. It is said there are about 700 of them, employing 50,000, and they are a paying investment.

The manuscript of the first Bible (Old Testament) was finished in the year 430 B. C. It was first translated into Saxon in 637 A. D., and into English in 1534.

The Expectorant Discharge of a Cannon. Close by would not have a more disturbing effect upon the nerves than an expectorant upon those that are weak and unsteady. As a nerve, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried. By promoting digestion and assimilation they overcome that gastric disturbance which is the cause of nervous debility, and which, so long as it exists, defeats in large measure the action of sedatives and opiate. Such remedies moreover increase the use of increasing doses, and finally result in a complete prostration of the system, and the patient is left in a state of helplessness, and the physician is obliged to resort to the most drastic and often fatal remedies.

Only a word, yet who can tell its power for weal or woe.

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment. When rightly used, the many who live better than others and enjoy life more, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embodied in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

In its excellence due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and promoting a healthy condition of the bowels, during constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is prominent on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

ATTRACTION TRAPS.

STYLES TO SUIT THE TASTE OF EVERY RAT.

That is the Way to Induce the Rodents to Come In—A Householder Who Experienced With the New Ideas and Didn't Succeed.

A Modern Castle.

The Splendid Mansion Vanderbilt Has Built at Newport.

The Newport mansion of Cornelius Vanderbilt stands completed in the rough. The great roof is ready for tiling, and already work is under way on the interior of the building. It is thought that the cost of the structure will fall not short of \$3,000,000, and will surpass in splendor of architectural and sculptural design the famous castle of W. K. Vanderbilt.

Though the work was commenced only a year ago, so great a force of workmen (between 200 and 300) were continually employed in its erection that today the building towers in all its fine outlines against the clear blue sky and among the wealth of trees and shrubbery on the cliff.

The style of the architecture is Italian Renaissance. The sculptor, who has made him famous by his work on the Chicago fair buildings, Mr. Karl Bitter, has used all the resources of his ingenuity on the capital tower and arches, and daily the plastic arts to be used as models are arriving.

The "castle" is of grand dimensions and is built on a high rock. The building is a two round terrace and on the side is a spacious court.

The most modern improvements in the way of heating, ventilation, sewerage, electric lighting, plumbing, etc., are being introduced. A great cistern of 50,000 gallons capacity is in progress of construction, and a wide underground water supply is being laid.

The entire structure is built of great iron pillars with iron arches in between made of hollow unglazed terra cotta from the basis of the floors and all partitions are built of the same material. The height of the building is forty feet. The dining room and hallway adjoining are just as high.

As the work is now proceeding it is the intention to have the building occupied in another year, but probably it will take much longer.

BETTER THAN VOLAPUK.

Progress of the English Tongue as the Basis of a Universal Language.

Some years ago there was much interest taken in the proposal to create a universal language, and teachers of Volapuk, it was called, were to be found in every city of the New York Times. It was a short-lived experiment, and on a bare title or nothing it passed away.

It looks as if English is to be the basis of a universal language. Few of us appreciate how rapidly the use of English is spreading throughout the world.

The bottom has almost, if it has not quite, dropped out of street-car fares.

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PEOPLE CARRIED FOR A CENT.

Result of a Street-Car War in Savannah, Georgia.

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TEACHING CANARIES TO SING.

Artificial Notes Forgetting as Singing.

Time and Must Be Relieved.

The piping bulfinch is much valued and frequently sells for a high figure—from \$25 to \$50 being no unusual price to pay for one of these pretty creatures.

A canary may be taught a variety of notes very quickly and that its vocal powers are by no means confined to its own melodious song.

There are three things that attract the notice of a traveler from the States when he has got into Canada, to say nothing of the general dullness that prevails in that province. One is the disappearance of window blinds and bareness of the house fronts.

The other is the presence of militiamen and policemen, who are as nearly as possible everywhere. One pays 10 cents for a shave, and a New York artist who did his work so shabbily would be made to do it over again.

A Clergyman's Inference. A story is told of a country clergyman whose finances do not apparently extend to banking operations and experience. Going to the bank with a check, the clerk handed it back, with the request that he would endorse it, and it should then be cashed. After much deliberation the reverend gentleman came to the conclusion that he could, without violation of his conscience, accede to his request.

He took the check, signed the back of it, and hearty endorsed this check.

The oldest secret trade process now in existence is in all probability either the method of laying the hardest steel with gold and silver, which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago, and is still known only to a few men, or the manufacture of Chinese red vermilion.

"Torpedo sailors," a new form of torpedo net cutter invented by a Danish naval officer, have proved successful. It is said, in recent tests, they are fired to the head of the torpedo, and fall apart on striking the net, cutting it so as to let the torpedo pass through and strike the ship.

Hunt for the Hunter. A hunter from Winnemucca, Nev., has been gone three months hunting for a big bear. Now his folks are hunting for him and they fear he has found the bear.

Good Gracious! A New York doctor says he has examined the man who works in a large brewery and found that it is the custom of those who have access to the beer to drink a long day.

Among the Hottentots when a widow wishes to marry again she must cut off the joint of a finger and present it to her new husband on the wedding day.

The coat is in the fifteenth century first mentioned as an upper garment for men. All the seams were then covered with gold braid or lace.

Wishes are fathers of all the thoughts that good greedy people have.

The greater talent the gods bestow, the greater interest they exact.

If your back aches, or you are all worn out, if good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Tonic will cure you, and give you strong, clean-cut nerves, and make your appetite—the nerves.

We sell the thrones of angels for a short and turbulent pleasure.

For twenty years folks all over the world have cured rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other pains and aches by using St. Jacobs Oil. There must be something in it, for you couldn't fool all the people for so many years.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Tonic restores the system, and removes excess of bile, and cures indigestion, nervousness, and all other ailments. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Do not count a man's years until he has nothing else to count.

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To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunate to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 135 pages, written in plain but classic language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For notes that a quarter of a century physician connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above listed at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

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